The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,520 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROMS	5013	1000	G. F. Gates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
GWALIOR	2755	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th "
NEPAUL	3326	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 280, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 18
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5, 00	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Beacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	31st Oct.

* Can book through London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3359	480	J. Craig	17th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885. Agents

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

FRESH STOCK.

CONDENSED
UNSWEETENED MILK,
Guaranteed free from sugar and every foreign substance.

This milk surpasses all similar products on account of its highly nutritive properties, its unalterable good qualities and readiness in dissolving.

Per tin as. 7.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill Premises, Sopare-baug, Parell, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1885, at 3-30 p. m. to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1885.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1885.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 27th instant to 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

The Account Books of the Company are open for inspection of Shareholders at the office of the Company.
Bombay, 24th October, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	5	8	3	0
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	0	3	12
Do. do. Yellow	5	8	3	0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2	12	1	8
Creme de Cacao	3	4		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	0	1	12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	0	2	4
Kummel	3	0		
Maraschino do Zara (the finest)	3	12	2	0

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters			22	8
Orange Bitters	22	0	12	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s				
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	23	0		...
Orange Brandy	30	0		...
Ginger Wine	15	0		...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	0		...
Vermouth, French	15	0		...
Vermouth, Italian	16	0		...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED A HEAD MASTER for the Bombay Education Society's Byculla Boys' School. Must be a communicant of the Church of England. Salary Rs. 300 (three hundred) per month with Rs. 40, (forty) for supervision of the Apprentices Home. Free furnished quarters, firewood and lights. Apply with copies of testimonials, giving full particulars to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

Rs. 2-0 each.

THE NEW POCKET
LEVER CORKSCREW

The most handy and easily used Cork-drawer ever invented, nickel-plated.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together :—

Broach, Pallej, Randere, Sumnee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Moortizapore, Agra, Etawah, Kekri.

Tenders will be received up to 5th day of November 1885.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 21st Oct. 1885.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE WARDEN, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of July, 1885, and Probate of whose will was granted on the 4th day of September, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BACHOOBAI, widow of BOMANJEE COWASJEE TUBACK, SORABJEE DOSABHOY FRAMROZE, and PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE, the executors named in the will of the said Testator, are required to send into the said Executors addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said testator on or before the thirtieth of November, 1885. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1885.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Solicitor, for the Executors,
No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Depôt, Karwar, on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1885.

Teak logs	1013	Candies	1416.
Blackwood	133	Do.	95.
Jungiewood	5	Do.	2.
Bamboos (very large)			537.

A Candy is equal to 12½ cubic feet.

The timber will be put up in small lots of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the Candy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

2. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of sale—Cash-payment to the Account-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate payment by Telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed before the end of December, 1885, and will charge depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December, 1885.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Forest Ranger,
In charge Coast Timber Depots.
Kodibag Timber Depots, Karwar, 22nd October, 1885.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET," | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY," | "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	" 6 0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)	

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments riveted on lens	" 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

THESE have been selected with the greatest care, and are particularly adapted for this climate, being soft, dry, and fully matured. We particularly draw the attention of consumers to our "OLOROSO," a dry and fragrant wine suitable for either dinner or dessert.

10 per cent. for cash			Credit. per case.	
16	4	Pale medium dry	18	0
20	0	Vino de Pasto	22	0
20	12	Manzanilla	23	0
24	6	IMPERIAL OLOROSO	27	0
28	0	Amoroso	31	0
34	4	Ammontillado Fino	38	0

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN ; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut	Rs.	450.
Ditto In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	"	500
Ditto In Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very Powerful Instrument), New Model	"	650
Ditto New Model with Rack for holding Music and Carved Top, 11 Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Couplers and 2 Swells	"	650
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	"	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	"	400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	"	650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	"	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (the Cheapest Instrument made)	"	120

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	"	100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves	"	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	"	100
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	"	180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops. Specially made to withstand the Indian Climate	"	800
CHURCH HARMONIUM Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell	"	550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	"	300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	"	300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	"	350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	"	450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	"	130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	"	300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

DRESS "AS NOW WORN."

"CORRECT TASTE AND FINISH."

SUITS.

	Rs.
THIN BLACK WEST OF ENGLAND Broad Cloth	from 75
DITTO ditto ditto lined Rich Silk	85
A SPECIALITY.—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana	100
THE NEW TEMPLE, LYTTON, and RICHELEAU Invisible Twilled Cloths, Thin and Elastic, with little Gloss, lined Rich Satin throughout, "The latest introductions"	100 to 150
Dewproof Overcoats—"Extra Light," to cover Suit	from 36

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY,

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As requested that I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills ; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, when he was bad with diarrhœa and vomitting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had **attack of** cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Bazar Sergeant.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY, & VARIETY CO.
BENEFIT
MISS MAY ANDERSON,
TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER,
Under the patronage and presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE C.B.
OPERETTA,
RETAINED ON BOTH SIDES.
GORGEOUS BURLESQUE.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
LOCAL HITS; NEW SONGS; SPECIALTY DANCES.

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, a few SPARE COPIES of the ANNUAL REPORT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the official year 1884-85.
Price Rs. 3-8 per copy.
E. P. CLOSE,
For Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 29th October, 1885.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
JUST RECEIVED.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIARIES! DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES
POCKET DIARIES
SCRIBBLING DIARIES
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENUINE
'SHIRAZ WINE.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of this really
SPLENDID WINE
OR
GRAPE JUICE
Is just received by the undersigned. A Trial Order is solicited.
Per doz. qts. Rs. 22.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
BRANDIES.
Madon's A. O. Brandy, nearly 40 years' old (Vintage 1848.)
Madon's A. 1. "Specialite" Feltoe and Son's Invalid. A matured old fine flavoured recommended spirit.
Madon's A. 2. A choice old Cognac.
Madon's A. 3. A good "Peg" Brandy.
Hennessey's *, ** and ***.
Exshaw's No. 1 and No. 2.
Pinet Castillon.
Bisquit Du Bouche.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Cutler Palmer's.
George Alfred.
Bordeaux Mess.
WHISKIES.
Madon's Alban Whisky, the finest blend of Scotch Whisky.
Encore Whisky.
Crabbie's Scotch.
Kinahan's L. L.
Burke's Irish Whisky.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Usher's Glenlivet.
SHERRIES.
Feltoe's "Specialite" Sherry, rich and dry, highly recommended by medical faculties for its valuable dietetic qualities, and is announced to be "free from acidity and heat."
Dinner Sherry.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Madeira.
&c. &c. &c.
PORTS.
Feltoe's "Specialite," the only wine for invalids.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Cutler's Invalid.
do. Spanish.
Graham's Port.
Hunt's Port.
Maxwell's Port.
CLARETS.
BURGUNDIES.
CHAMPAGNES.
BORDEAUX.
HOCKS & MOSELLES.
LIQUORS & OTHER WINES.
BEER & STOUT.
BITTERS.
☞ PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.
FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30...	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL ...	„ 34...	„ 3 8
„ 4	IGNE	„ 24...	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.....	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20...	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20...	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE...	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA.....	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.
Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR.....Rs.	3 8
MEDIUM..... „	2 8

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL STEAMER.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING OF THE BOMBAY SEASON
BY THE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
FIRST PRODUCTION ON A GRAND SCALE OF
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA.
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
N. SALINGER,
Business Manager.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Limited,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
Illustrated price-list, free by post.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TENDERS for the purchase of (7) SEVEN TONS of IRON WROUGHT SCRAP OLD (more or less), PRODUCT of disabled wrought iron guns of native manufacture will be received by the undersigned till MONDAY, the 16th November, 1885, at the Arsenal Office, Mhow.
2. Applicants will state RATE PER TON they may wish to offer.
3. Delivery of the iron will be made at the Arsenal.
4. The weight of the pieces of Iron varies from a few pounds to 13 cwts.
WM. CAMPBELL, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Mhow, Arsenal, 30th October, 1885.

ST. YVES & CO.,
CORNER OF FORBES AND APOLLO STREETS
TRY OUR CIGARS!
TRY OUR CIGARETTES!
TRY OUR TOBACCO!
OUR SPECIALITE INDIAN CIGARS.
Liberal Discount allowed to Clubs, Messes, &c.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF
B. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, A. D. C.
CH. C. B. M. "VIVANDIERE" 13-2, 6 years, very handsome, beautiful paces, good mouth, winner of several races Poona and Secunderabad. Performances see Asian Pocket-books 1883-84 and 1884-85. A fencer and perfect hack; greatly improved and filled out since she last ran in Poona in July, 1884. Was fired on both forelegs in July last for inflammation of sheath of tender. Most successful; case promises to stand severe preparation. Rs. 400.
B. A. G. MORNING STAR. 8 years Very handsome, good paces and mouth; winner of many races. See Asian Pocket-book last 3 years; goes in harness, perfect Lady's hack. Rs. 700.
B. A. G. THE CHILD, 7 years. Good looking, pleasant hack, fine fencer, very good in harness, good mouth, Rs. 300.
CH. C. B. P. CHOCOLATE CREAM. 4 years, 13-1½, first-rate Polo Pony; very powerful and fast. Rs. 400.
G. A. P. BRILLIANT, 4 years last January. 13-1½; very handsome, good mouth, promising Polo pony, only played a few times. Bought from the stables last year in Bombay for Rs. 550 carefully nursed ever since, being kept for next year, great turn of speed, most promising maiden, very good in harness, was let down by spec exercising a short time ago, knees scarred but not badly. Rs. 500.
G. A. P. BEGGAR BOY. Very blood pony, registered W. I. T. C. 13-1. 5 years, good paces and mouth and good in harness, very good fencer, bought last year at stables for Rs. 350. Spavin on near hind. Rs. 250.
CH. C. B. P. PUNCHINELLO, 6 years. Very good Polo pony, very powerful and up to weight, fast, good mouth, broken to harness. Rs. 300.
The above are believed sound with exceptions stated and are open to veterinary examination.
A light English-built DOG-CART in good condition, suitable for a galloway or pony. Rs. 250.
A set of brown leather Cawapore Harness in good repair. Rs. 35.
3 well-shaped light Saddles, about 8 to 10 lbs. Rs. 30, 30 and 15.
A quantity of good horse-clothing and stable kit.
Apply to
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.
or Captain STEELE, A. D. C.,
Mahableshwar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the following at 1 p. m.—
6 bales grey dhotees.
2 cases white mull.
2 cases velvet.
1 case shawl.
2 cases superior paper pictures.
To Naturalist and others splendid chance of good specimens of Himalayan birds and cases of rare Butterflies sold to the highest bidder to close an account.
2 cases very superior Oleographs in frames.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, November 2, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th November, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores consisting of old tools, brass filing, timber, wood, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, in the compound of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Metal Mart, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Bracate pictures and photographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, sewing machines, &c., &c., the property of G. F. Hosmani, Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, silver, tea set, tea pot, bread basket, breakfast companion, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm and drawing room chairs, settee couches, bookstands, teapoys ornament stands, first rate oleographs in gilt frames, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome carpet, 4 teakwood camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror, chest of drawers, towel-horses, bath tub, commode, dispensa articles, cooking utensils, cooking stove, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.
The property is on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 3-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kalbadevie, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Khakeebhoy Puddumsy, consisting of handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frame, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 30, 36 & 60 lights hanging argand lamps, a handsome mahogany four-post bedstead, a handsome strong English-built landau, light hanging chandeliers, Brussels and velvet carpets, large English clocks, cambric-dered cushion and table cloths, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. &c. The same comprises fancy flower-vases and rich table ornaments, very handsome blackwood teakwood and satinwood french-polished household furniture, such as easy, folding, reclining, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, oblong, oval, side, pier, and writing tables, teapoys, very handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, 36, 48 lights, hanging chandeliers, very rich pier glasses in gilt frames, English 15 days timepiece, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, one very handsome solid mahogany four-post bedstead, brass and iron bedsteads, chiffoniers with mirror back, Japanese screen, a handsome strong built landau, child's single and double perambulators.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view,
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, the remaining stock in trade and office furniture of Messrs. Henry Glueckmann and Co. Also household furniture of J. SUDDEN, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware, such as cruetstand, picklestand, teaset, teapot, spoons and forks, &c., teakwood dining table sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, handsome circular pier side, oblong and writing tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half-back couches, chiffoniers, teapoys with marble top, corner bookstands, book cases, hatstand, velvet and Brussel carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, hanging argrand lamp, handsome iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, ward robe in 2 pieces, towel-horses, teakwood arm and without arm chairs, bentwood chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, ladies and gentlemen's boots, snuff-boxes, &c.
The property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 7th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome plain and carved household french-polished furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built brougham by Windover, one handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Windover, a handsome strong new grey cob horse, a set of plated and brass mounted harness, &c., &c., the property of Digshaw Nusserwanjee Vakeel, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at their rooms—
1 case of large and small Letts's diaries will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Sale of Valuable Landed Properties at Piquet Road and Poputwady.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on account of the parties concerned, sell by Public Auction (if not sold previously) on the premises the following properties on the days hereinafter named.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1885, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land with the tenement standing thereon, situate at Poputwady without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 1,200 square yards or th reabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property formerly of Madhowji Ramjee, on or towards the west by the public street, on or towards the north by the property of Rajaram Ghirdar, and on or towards the south by the property of Moroba Balcrishnajee, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 117, and were formerly known as Gopaljee Khimjee's House or Panchayetwaddy.
LOT No. 2.—Property at Baboola Tank-road has been sold by private contract.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1885, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, range and stable, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, fronting the Piquet Road, and formerly and now occupied by Pandu Laximon and several others, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east and north by the Piquet-road, on the west by Government school or by the property of Sunkersett Nana, and on the south by the house of Hunsraj Jeevan Washerman, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. ARDESHIR AND HORMUSJEE, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF Unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
Also 15 cases old copper scrap.
26 „ old brass scrap.
On THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twists, &c.—
10 cases white jaconets and mulls.
1 „ black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 „ playing cards.
4 „ magenta colour.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Thames.
1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
1 „ concentrated essence of white rose and damask rose.
2 cases assorted toilet soap.
10 cases Green Dye in ½ lb. tins.
4 casks brass wire.
5 „ Schnapps.
7 „ white dhoties.
6 Richard Patent improved steam Engine Indicator with spring and scale.
On account and at the risk of Jakaria Essa.
L B B—100-49—50 cases 12 oz. 1,500 packets candles.
On account and at the risk of Essoofbhoy Hiptoolla.
G B W Y—3 cases cotton stripes.
V B—2 cases ginghams.
FOR SALE.
One square piano, nearly new by Lipp, Price Rs. 650.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—
Ex s.s. Chilka.
200 tons superior teak scantlings and posts of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirting.
10 „ „ dhotie
5 cases cotton shawls.
1 „ coloured broad cloth.
1 „ white flannel.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder.
16 barrels cement.
1 saw bench leather belting and large driving wheel.
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of leather carriers, waterproof coats for peons and linemen, puggrees, packing cases and tins, wooden casks, copper discs, &c.
Ex s.s. Hydaspe—
1 case 55 doz. Napolean Price and Co.'s violet and millefleur, purse, and toilet powder.
40 dozen concentrated essence of damask rose.
1 case 4 dozen Price and Gosnell's real old Brown Windsor soap.
Ex s.s. Henzada—
3 cases each 12 doz. Japanese waterproof.
By order of Cruttenjee Rungjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Soncc Valljee Gangjee—
Diamond and pearl jewellery, consisting of tanmani, thotla earrings, pochi, rings, toolsipatia, galpato, mandali, loose diamonds, pearls, &c.
On account and at the risk of Fazal Dosa—
1 case flower vases.
6 „ Cosmos chimney.
4 „ chandelier articles.
22 „ punkah table and hanging lamps.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light mail phaeton.
1 light buggy by Stephens.
1 handsome English-built double-seated brougham.
1 „ new light victoria.
1 light phaeton by Jones of Southampton.
1 handsome new double-seated brougham.
1 „ „ landau.
1 „ English-built park phaeton in very good order.
1 strong office shigram.
1 C B bay pony in good condition, goes well in saddle or harness, and a dog-cart with hood; also a set of single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned carriages by the well-known makers E. Kesterton and Co., of Long Acre, London, just landed—
1 handsome C. spring barouche.
1 „ double seated Brougham.
1 „ landau suitable for a pair of horses.
These are now on view.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green-street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and satinwood household furniture made at the furniture works of Mr. Janeejbo Nowrojee Cabinetmaker, consisting of sets of rich silk, satin and damask lined drawingroom suits, handsome marble topped wash-hand and dressingtables with cheval glass and drawers, handsome chiffoniers, cabinet brackets, corner cabinets, bookstands with mirror backs, hat stands with mirror backs, marbletop, round tables and teapoys, ottoman, drawingroom oval tables, wardrobe, lady's writing and pier tables, double and single perambulators, handsome Brussel's carpets, conversation couches, and drawing-room and easy chairs with gold and silver embroidered silk and satin cushions, single and double door almirahs and presses, Delhi worked table covers and cushions, kerosine oil hanging lamps, colored vase lamps.
Catalogues are ready and the property on view.
SALE OF JOLLY BOATS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, near the Ice Factory,
2 Jolly boats "Roostum" and "Sorab," registered Nos. 2391 and 2392, of the burthen of 8 and 14 candies, respectively.
The boats are on view.
SALE OF TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay,
On account and at the risk of Gunny Noor Mahomed, 431 pieces teak scantlings.
On account and at the risk of Gunny Dawood.
About 1,300 pieces teak scantlings.
„ 278 „ „ boards.
On account and at the risk of Rajaram Balkundas. 597 pieces teak boards.
On account and at the risk of Vizbhoocandass Cursoondass 925 pieces teak scantlings.
"On MONDAY, the 9th Nov., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Chimney," Breach Candy opposite the Mahalaxmee Temple, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms WITHOUT RESERVE in the first week of December next—
The above consignment of Books can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th November.
On SATURDAY, the 14th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, at the back of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, as good as new, being only a few months in use, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. G. BAILEY, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga, Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

XMAS and NEW YEAR GREETINGS. A pretty assortment just received. BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CHRISTMAS GOODS coming by every mail. Up-country orders for Christmas Trees carefully and cheaply executed. Thousand things to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REQUEST to Mofussil Residents. Please inquire prices for all articles we have and see what percentage you save on them. Only one visit will amply satisfy any one.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR new Majolica MOSSWARE is acknowledged by hundreds to be the best and cheapest Table Ornaments yet offered to the Indian Public. Vases from Re. 1.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' Patent Work Holder, so neat and Handy, acknowledged to be most useful article for every Family. Prices Re. 1-8 only, Pocket Button Hook, as. 4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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REMINDER.—The General Meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Co., Ld., will be held at 4 p.m. TO-DAY. Shareholders are requested to attend.

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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Council Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Dinner, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 8 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 31st:—Peshawar (s), from China. Yesterday:—Lord O'Neill (s), from Aden; Sworaman (s), Zanzibar; and Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 30th:—H. M. S. Ranger, for Trincomalee. On the 31st:—Clan Forbes (s), for Port Said; Victoria (s), Marseilles; John Carl, Mauritius; Malwa (s), China, &c.; and Chiltern (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Chilka (s), for Suakim; and Manilla (s), Genoa, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Suakim direct per hired transport Nowshera will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day.

ARREST OF SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Five deserters from H. M. S. Ranger were arrested on Friday by the Wster Police, and taken to their ship. A reward of £3 was paid for each man.

A LUNATIC.—Magnus Holman, recently an engine driver of the Kandahar State Railway, was yesterday removed by Inspector Guider to the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, the man being of unsound mind.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. S. Hutchinson, assistant superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, residing at the Bombay Club, has reported the loss of a gold scarf pin. It is suspected that a servant of his, who has absconded, has stolen the pin.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—D. C. De Souza, a baker, on Saturday filed an information at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charging Joze Luis Pinto, a bill-collector, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 400, recovered by him for the complainant; and prayed for the issue of a warrant of arrest. The application was granted.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Roodra Nankoo, a noted character, and Shivdia Gainoo were on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, a watch, currency notes, and cash, of the value of Rs. 183-13-8, the property of Govind Dhajee, at Byculla. The two accused on the 29th ult. broke into the house in the absence of the complainant, and cleared out his room of all the moveable property it contained. Subsequently, as "every true man's apparel fits your thief," the first accused attired himself in some of stolen clothes; and this led to the arrest both men, and the recovery of most of their spoil. The first was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to six months.

DESTITUTE KAPOLE BANIAS' FUND.—We learn that a charitable fund has been raised by Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevundas, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and head of one of the two sections of the Kapole Bania caste in Bombay. This fund is intended to serve two purposes: firstly, to give support to the aged and to those suffering from bodily and mental infirmities; and, secondly, to provide education for poor members of the caste in Bombay, including training in arts and industries. The fund already raised is not large, but it is a good beginning, and gives prospect of being considerably increased in time. The fund itself is placed in trust; and the capital sum exceeding Rs. 100 will always remain intact. The spirit in which this good work has been begun is creditable to Mr. Tribhowandas, and if the same spirit is maintained in working the trust, the Kapole Bania community will be considerably benefited. About Rs. 5,000 have already been received from subscriptions to the fund.

THE DEATH OF A SCHOOLBOY.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, at his bungalow, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 9 years, named Narayen Luximon, who, on the 14th October last, was beaten with a cane on his back three or four times by his schoolmaster, named Narayen Bhowanjee Gondoloker. Since then the deceased complained of slight pain in his jaws, and of difficulty in opening his mouth. Spasms supervened, and he died in the hospital on Tuesday last. Dr. Bainbridge, the acting senior surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was examined. He was of opinion that the cause of death was tetanus, and considered it possible that the injuries may have produced the tetanus; but he was unable to say positively that they did so. The cane produced could have produced the weals he had described. The broad wound might have been produced by two cuts inflicted close together. Tetanus may follow injury twelve hours after its infliction. Tetanus may arise and prove fatal without any obvious wound or injury. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Narayen Luximon was caused by tetanus.

THE RELIEFS FOR SUAKIM.

THE Government hired transport Nowshera, Captain Davidson, sails to-day for Suakim, with the following officers and troops:—Nine officers, 2 warrant officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 16 native officers, 792 men, 126 followers, and 8 horses. The following is a list of the officers:—Colonel E. G. Dixon, Colonel W. M. Dickinson, Major A. Henderson, Lieutenants C. W. W. Burton, H. D. McIntyre, G. G. Jeners, W. Cooke, L. J. Anderson, and Surgeon F. R. Divecha. Lady Hudson and two daughters also sail in the vessel.

The Government hired transport Sirsa, Captain Whittard, will sail on the 6th inst. for Suakim, with the following troops and officers of the 4th Light Cavalry and Sappers and Miners:—3 officers, 1 rank and file, 6 native officers, 230 men, 53 followers, and 70 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain A. R. T. Dorward, R.E., Lieutenants E. D. Haggell and C. Stevens, 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ABERCORN.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the head of the ancient and illustrious house of Hamilton. He was the eldest son of James Viscount Hamilton, by Harriet, second daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas. He was born in London, Jan. 21, 1811. When he was three years old he lost his father, and at the age of seven he succeded to the title of his grandfather, the first Marquis of Abercorn. He was carefully brought up under the guardianship of his stepfather, the Earl of Aberdeen, who afterwards became Prime Minister of England. His academical education he received at Christ Church, Oxford. In politics he has always been a consistent Conservative, the first vote he ever gave in the House of Lords having been recorded against the Whig Reform Bill. In 1844 he was created a Knight of the Garter, and from 1846 to 1859 he held the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort. In 1866 he made a claim to the old Dukedom of Chatelherault in France, which was created in 1548, but Napoleon III. assigned it to his own kisman, the twelfth Duke of Hamilton, grandson of the Grand-Duchess of Baden, who was a Beauharnais. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the Duke of Abercorn is the male descendant and representative of the Regent Arran, first Duke of Chatelherault. When the Conservatives came into office in 1866 the Marquis of Abercorn was nominated to the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment gave great satisfaction in that country, where he is a large landed proprietor, being the possessor of more than 80,000 acres in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal. A leading incident during his viceroyalty was the visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant till Dec. 1868, having been in August the previous raised to the Dukedom of Abercorn in the peerage of Ireland, in recognition of his very valuable administration of the government of the country during a critical and difficult period. On the return of the Conservatives to power under Mr. Disraeli in Feb. 1874, the Duke of Abercorn was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he held that office till Dec. 1876, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough. In Feb. 1878 he was sent by Her Majesty on a special mission to Rome to present King Humbert with the Order of the Garter. He married in 1834 Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of the sixth Duke of Bedford, K. G. The Duke of Abercorn was Lord Lieutenant of Donegal; Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland (elected Nov. 5, 1874); a Lord-General of the Royal Archers (the Queen's Body Guard of Scotland); and captain of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

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STORING KEROSINE OIL WITHOUT A LICENSE.

THE case in which Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co. were charged before Mr. Cooper with storing 5,000 cases of kerosine oil in a godown in Clive-road came on for hearing on Saturday. The case had been adjourned to allow of some understanding being come to between the defendant firm and the Municipality. No understanding, however, was brought about. The Municipality, in fact, took out another summons in the matter, this time against Mr. Macdonald, and not against the firm. Mr. Buckland, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Craigie appeared for Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Buckland said he was instructed to proceed in the case by the Municipal Commissioner, whose object was, not so much to press for a penalty, as to compel the merchants of Bombay dealing in petroleum find some proper places in which to store their oil. Of course, if the Commissioner was satisfied that they were doing their best, he did not wish for a penalty. He (Mr. Buckland) did not know if Mr. Craigie was in a position to show that his clients had found a proper place to store their oil in.

Mr. Cooper thought Mr. Craigie would agree that it was the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to see that the law was enforced. And if he neglected to enforce the law, if any serious accident happened in consequence of the petroleum which had been stored in warehouses of a description not contemplate by the Act, he would probably be the party whom Government would blame. What Mr. Buckland said was, that the Municipal Commissioner was willing to give time to the parties, if they were willing, on their part to undertake to carry out what the Commissioner thought reasonable and necessary. Mr. Craigie must be quite aware that if a fire broke out in the Native Town, and if any of these warehouses in which petroleum was stored took fire, the petroleum would probably burst the tins, and the oil would then run about the Native Town, setting fire, no doubt, to very considerable property. What he understood the Commissioner required was, that some ground should be taken up, and a building erected with earth and iron round its base, so that it should form a tank to contain the petroleum if any accident happened, and, by so doing, should prevent the oil spreading outside the building in which it was stored.

Mr. Craigie said he understood the observations which fell from his worship were based on the assumption that his client, Mr. Macdonald, had been breaking the law, whereas if the whole facts of the case were known his worship would say, that, so far from having any intention to break the law, Mr. Macdonald and Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co. had been doing their best, and all they could possibly do, to observe it.

His worship remarked that Mr. Buckland had better be told what the Commissioner desired Mr. Macdonald to do.

Mr. Craigie asked leave to make a few remarks, as his worship had thought fit to make some. Because he should like to explain the position of his client with reference to the matter.

His worship.—Certainly, Mr. Craigie.

Mr. Craigie went on to say the position was this: Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co. had a large quantity of kerosine oil consigned to them in Bombay. They knew that a license was necessary to enable them to store it in a godown, that is to say, that they could only store kerosine in a licensed godown; and they accordingly hired a godown which, they were informed, was a licensed one. In order to make himself perfectly safe with regard to this point, Mr. Macdonald himself made an application to the Municipal Commissioner for a license for this particular godown. But the Municipal Commissioner refused to grant that license. The knowledge that kerosine was stored in this godown came to the ears of the Municipal Commissioner. So it was reported to him that Mr. Macdonald having himself made an application to him for a license for the godown. So soon as Mr. Macdonald received an intimation, through the Municipal Commissioner, that he could not obtain a license for this godown, for reasons which were, no doubt, stated to him at the time, he at once removed the whole of the kerosine which had been stored in the godown, into another godown. All these facts were well known to the Municipal Commissioner, and yet he thought it was necessary, in the interests of the public, to first of all bring Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co., and then Mr. Macdonald, to the Police Court in the same way, so as he would have done if there had been an intentional infringement of the law. With all respect to his worship's opinion as to the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to enforce the law with regard to the storage of kerosine oil in the native town, he might say, he fully concurred, and to which no one could take the slightest exception—Mr. Craigie said that this case was not a case that ought to have been selected by the Municipal Commissioner to show that he intended to enforce the law. If the Municipal Commissioner wanted to show that he intended to enforce the law, let him come down, by all means, on some man who intentionally infringed it. But in this case every care had been taken by Mr. Macdonald to observe the law, he (Mr. Craigie,) did think that it was not carrying out the rule and regulations which had been made with reference to kerosine, in the spirit in which they were intended to be carried out, when the Municipal Commissioner summoned Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co. and Mr. Macdonald to this court.

His worship.—Well, as I understand it, you say, Mr. Craigie, that Mr. Macdonald used a licensed godown. Was it licensed for petroleum or kerosine?

Mr. Craigie said Mr. Macdonald, through his godown-keeper, had made careful inquiries as to whether the godown was licensed, and he had been informed that it was. He, however, did not see the license. But in order to make himself perfectly safe he had applied to the Municipal Commissioner for one. In the meantime the kerosine had been landed, and it was stored in the godown. As soon as Mr. Macdonald found that the Municipal Commissioner would not grant a license, he immediately took the kerosine out of the godown and stored it in another which was licensed.

His worship asked if it was licensed to keep petroleum or kerosine.

Mr. Craigie said Mr. Macdonald had now sold the oil. When it was taken out of the godown, the subject of the complaint, it was put into another godown, the owner of which possessed a license. These were his instructions. As a matter of fact, the kerosine remained in the godown for three days, and was removed by Mr. Macdonald at the earliest possible moment. That was to say, it was removed immediately he found that the Municipal Commissioner would not grant a license. These facts were all known to the Commissioner, he knew how the mistake arose, and yet notwithstanding this knowledge Mr. Macdonald was brought to court as if there had been an intentional infringement of the law. This was not the spirit in which the Act should be carried out. Mr. Craigie did not wish to press the matter any further, or to say anything further about it. But as his worship had thought fit to make the observations which fell from him at the outset, it was only fair that he should have an opportunity of stating what the facts were. The oil was sold by Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co., and there was not the smallest doubt that they would take precautions in future to assure themselves that any godown in which they intended to store kerosine was a licensed one. They would not be satisfied with the mere word of the owner, but would see the terms of the license. If his client was guilty of any neglect, it was that of believing the statement of the landlord, without looking at the license. But as a matter of fact no harm had been done by the kerosine remaining in the godown for two or three days.

His worship said it was a very important duty thrown upon the Municipal Commissioner, who had a perfect right to see that the rules were enforced. Even a few hours' delay might cause a serious accident, and the destruction of property worth lakhs, perhaps.

Mr. Buckland remarked that the kerosine, although removed, had not been removed until these proceedings were taken. It was now stored in another godown which was not a licensed one, and what the Municipality would have to do now would be to take out a summons against some one else. What the Municipal Commissioner wanted was to compel the petroleum merchants to store their oil in proper godowns. What was wanted now was some undertaking to show that something was being done in the right direction. The oil at present was stored in a godown the owner of which was summoned to the court, and the case would soon come on before his worship.

His worship—Well, what do you propose to do?

Mr. Craigie said the kerosine oil was no longer the property of Benn, Ashley, and Co., and therefore Mr. Macdonald had nothing whatever to do with it. If Mr. Buckland was going to proceed with the case, he asked that the first summons should be taken up.

Mr. Buckland.—I ask that the amended summons be proceeded with, and the first one be withdrawn.

Mr. Craigie said that this was an adjourned case, and it should be proceeded with. A summons in a criminal case could not be amended in that manner. It was altogether an unprecedented proceeding to take out a criminal summons against A, and then amend it by making it a summons against against B. He appeared, he said, on the adjourned hearing against Benn, Ashley, and Co., and asked that the first summons be dismissed, and then the second one be proceeded with.

His worship observed that Mr. Buckland had a right to ask that it should be withdrawn.

Mr. Craigie asked that it should be dismissed. An application to withdraw it might be made, but the application should not be granted unless there were good grounds for doing so. A summons was taken out against Benn, Ashley, and Co. for a criminal offence, and no evidence was offered; it should therefore be dismissed.

His worship.—I take it in the first case, Mr. Buckland, you offer no evidence, and it is dismissed.

Mr. Buckland.—Yes, your worship.

His worship said it was a case in which he could not allow costs.

Mr. Craigie.—I submit you can, your worship. Benn, Ashley, and Co. have been put to unnecessary expense in the matter. If an error in procedure has been committed, surely the firm should not suffer for it. It is no fault of theirs that the summons were taken out against Benn, Ashley, and Co. They were bound to attend here.

His worship, however, disallowed costs.

Mr. Buckland then said he would proceed on the amended summons.

Mr. Craigie said it was not an amended summons, but a different summons altogether, and asked leave to draw his worship's attention to the wording of the summons before the case was proceeded with. Mr. Macdonald was called upon to answer a complaint of using a place for the sale and storage of kerosine oil, without a license, on the 20th October, but the place said to have been used was not specified. He submitted that the place used should be specified, otherwise he did not know what charge he had to meet.

The summons was amended by Mr. Bucklands as desired, and his worship initialed the amendment.

Thomas Glover, an inspector in the Health Department, was then called. He spoke to having seen the oil stored in a godown in Clive-road and to its having been removed to a godown in Mazagon.

His worship.—Are you not satisfied, Mr. Buckland, that the parties are willing to carry out the wishes of the Municipal Commissioner? What I understand you to say is, that you will be perfectly satisfied if the parties now, knowing what the law is, will carry out any order that the Commissioner thinks requisite for the safety of this oil. If that is being done, it is all you want.

Mr. Buckland.—What is being done, your worship? The orders are that they should use a proper place, but this place is not in accordance with the Act.

His worship.—But I understand you will be satisfied if they carry out the second arrangement for storing this oil as provided in the bye-laws. Are the parties now observing the wishes of the Commissioner?

Mr. Buckland.—I believe not. They have removed the oil to a godown which is not licensed.

His worship.—We have only to deal with this case. The Commissioner is anxious that some reasonable arrangement should be come to for stowing this oil. Mr. Macdonald was the party to whom the oil belonged, and he has now removed it from the godown that he had no right to put it in.

Mr. Craigie.—Oh! it is premature to say that he had no right to put it in, your worship. That has to be proved.

His worship.—I am only putting it before Mr. Buckland.

Mr. Buckland.—The Commissioner will not be satisfied till the oil is removed to another and proper godown.

His worship.—I can't see that these parties hesitate for a moment to carry out the wishes of the Commissioner.

Mr. Craigie said he failed to see the object of those who were advising the Municipal Commissioner in proceeding with the case. The only possible result that could happen, adverse to Mr. Macdonald, was that possibly Mr. Macdonald might be fined a small sum, but very probably the summons would be dismissed. If there was any suggestion the Municipal Commissioner could make with regard to this oil, so far as it was in the power of his client, he would carry it out. It must, however, be apparent to every one that his client could not take any steps with respect to this oil, because it was no longer in his possession. Why then proceed with the case? In this case, just as in another case in which he (Mr. Craigie) appeared, the proper party to proceed against was the owner, the man who misled Mr. Macdonald with reference to the license, the Municipal Commissioner who would not stop the oil being stored in the godown, the way to do so was to proceed against the owner of the godown.

Mr. Buckland said that after the remarks that had been dropped he thought it would be well to withdraw the summons. It was quite understanding that Benn, Ashley, and Co. would do something as regards the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Craigie.—We can't make any such promise.

His worship observed that he thought the best course would be, as stated by Mr. Craigie, to offer no further evidence. And if after making further inquiries from Mr. Macdonald, who was no doubt misled, and who could be willing to supply any information required, it was thought necessary to take proceedings against the owner of the godown, Mr. Buckland might take action against him.

Mr. Craigie explained that in stating that Mr. Macdonald was misled by the owner of the godown or by somebody in his employ, he did not wish to be misunderstood. Although Mr. Macdonald was, no doubt, misled there was no intention on the part of the man to mislead him; it was not intentionally done. He (Mr. Craigie) did not wish to make any charge against the man; but if any one was responsible for the mistake, it was not Mr. Macdonald, but the man who misled him.

His worship.—I quite understand you, Mr. Craigie. Mr. Buckland, why can't the Commissioner set before these parties what he wishes to be done, and then if they won't do that, the only course for you to press for a penalty?

Mr. Craigie.—What I understand the result to be is, that the summons is withdrawn.

His worship.—No further evidence is offered, and your client will be discharged. And I hope in future, he will consider the interest of the property in this city before he stows dangerous goods in any godown without a license.

NATIVE PRESS.

"HIND AND BRITANNIA."

THE *Gujerati* gives a full translation in its yesterday's issue of our article on this book, published in our issue of Saturday last, and states:—"The above remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* on the question at issue shows the writer to be a true Briton, a writer who has the power of detecting right from wrong. The black sheep who are having their fling at us, must know that the article was written by a true son of Briton.

THE HON. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

WE understand that the Bhagarath Mobeds, of which community Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a member, propose to give him an address in honour of his appointment to the Legislative Council. Mr. Dadabhai is the second gentleman of his community who has been honoured with a seat in the Council, the first being Mr. Padumjee Pestonjee, of Poona.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

BRAHMIN AND OTHERS.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—The two articles that appeared in recent issues of the *Bombay Gazette*, upon the subjects of Enforced Widowhood and Infant Marriage, are a careful study of facts, as they appear to a stranger, that is, of facts derived from the Aryan arithmetic, an irresistible array of figures which may prove anything or nothing. But whatever the general utility of an arithmetical zigmarole manufactured by an Aryan patriot, and however loose and rickety may be his particular figures, the articles of the *Bombay Gazette* are valuable, as they admit the evils, and as, thinking that these prevail only to a small extent, your contemporary would be and ought to be glad to see them soon put down, with the aid of Government. After this admission on the part of the opponent, who is really our best friend, it would be churlish to look too closely into the figures. There is no call to make this danger, as pointed out by a correspondent, of dishonest critics explaining away the evils altogether, on the authority of the *Bombay Gazette*. But if such men abuse his arguments, that is no fault of your contemporary.

The figurers of widowhood, cited by the *Gazette*, look sensible enough as they stand, and the assertion that there are only one million widows in India who are married out of the marriageable period of life, may also go unchallenged, for argument's sake. But it is surprising that a shrewd observer like the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* does not see that practically there is enforced widowhood prevailing amongst all classes of Hindus, high and low, lowest, and even amongst Mahomedans, as we have been often assured. The whole thing is a fashion, and so long as the Brahmin rules it unfashionable for a widow to remarry, so long will there be no widow marriages to speak of, and so long will there be infant and unequal marriages, adding more and more to the number of virgin widows.

Native Opinion says:—Let it be understood distinctly by all who take part in this agitation that there is nothing in Hindu religion which prevents the marriage of Hindu widows who are not Brahmins. What restrictions there do exist hold good in the Brahmin community. So is the case with what is true in the case of Brahmins, as being true in the case of the whole Hindu community is to represent 6 millions as 91 millions, a mistake too gross to be believed, yet nevertheless a mistake. There are 6 million Brahmin females, and with respect to them it may be said that the doom of enforced widowhood does hang upon their heads. But if one proceeds to see how large a number is really subject to the rule of enforced widowhood the numbers dwindle down considerably. There are approximately one million Brahmin widows, and it may be said, though even saying so would not be quite free from inaccuracy, that this number really does suffer the miseries of enforced widowhood. The inaccuracy in this proposition will, we think, be sufficiently demonstrated when it is remembered that out of this one million a considerable number are widowed at an age when the absence of the privilege of a second marriage will not be felt as misery by females. Those that have the misfortune of losing their husbands on the right side of 30, may be said to really suffer from the evil, and the number of such is not at the highest above half a million. So then half the Hindu females of the Hindu Lady and the enormous assertions of Mr. Malabari dwarf when critically examined into by about half a million souls in the midst of 91 millions.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM INCIDENT.

THE controversy on the subject in the press and private circles renders it necessary, the *Bombay Chronicle* thinks, that the whole truth of the matter should be authoritatively and speedily laid before the public. Apart from the grave question of the loyalty or disloyalty, or the less serious one of intentional discourtesy, towards the Sovereign of the Empire, involved in the incident forming the subject-matter of the burning controversy now going on, the Government ought to concede that every faithful subject of the British Crown has a right to know the exact truth about that incident, since it has been the cause of a serious disagreement between two officers of the State. So much time has already elapsed since the untoward occurrence that it is natural to conclude that all the facts in respect of the same have been already laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that he has come to some definite decision on the subject ere now. In fact, it is sometime since reports have been going the round of certain circles in Bombay as to the nature of the action which the Government is alleged to have resolved to take in the matter. It could not be unreasonable, therefore, to demand now that Government should take the earliest opportunity of placing in the Editors' room all the papers they may have on the subject together with the resolution they may have come to on the subject of the unfortunate incident to which we are referring. It is a concession due to the public which we are asking for, and the Government could have no good reason to decline to grant it.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—Now that the late unlucky incident at the prize exhibition of the Native Girls' High School at Poona, and its threatened consequences, have run their usual course of nine days' wonder, we trust things will soon resume an aspect of peace all round.

It at last turns out that the piece, at first entered in the programme and subsequently omitted, is not only not the National Anthem, but has nothing to do with it, either in substance or sentiment, and that it has been sung off, and on at several similar gatherings, without any one rising or being required to rise.

In the next place, we understand that H. H. the Gaekwar, whose presence it was evidently that lent a political hue to error committed in the erasure of the piece, received but scant courtesy on the occasion. Though the guest of the school and of the Government, he had to await, we are told, the arrival of his hosts in the persons of the two Members of Council; the arrangement of the seats no way marked him as the president, and even the customary presentation of flowers and attar was withheld from him, for fear of giving offence to others, because it was found difficult to extend that courtesy to all present. For the credit, or rather the discredit of all this indignity towards the young Prince was due to Mr. Pandit, the master of ceremonies and the Oriental Translator to Government, one of the secretaries to the board of managers of the High School. Yet, it is he who is adjudged guilty of "disloyal" intentions and of sacrificing the dignity of his Government to gratify the vanity of the Gaekwar! To have, after doing all this, struck out the piece for avoiding confusion, was undoubtedly a silly error of judgment; but to magnify such an error into an act of "disloyalty," and to make it, as reported, the subject of debate in Council, is equally without doubt to treat the thing out of all proportion to its intrinsic merit, as the *Gazette* very properly puts it. Nor is it easy to believe that for this error, and that, too, not committed in his strictly official capacity, an officer of Mr. Pandit's standing and services—one who has incurred not a little unpopularity by serving his Government faithfully—is to be transferred from his post to one of lower value. Not to refer to other considerations, we do hope for a better sense of dignity than that implied by such a step on the part of the Government of Lord Reay.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE draft Municipal Bill just issued is, we must confess, a disappointment. It is a pity that, after an experience of full four years, our worthy Municipal Commissioner should have been able to turn out only this sorry specimen of Municipal legislation. Nay, we fear, Mr. Ollivant has worked to little purpose as Municipal Commissioner of the city, when we see that the whole tendency of the draft Bill is *retrogressive* rather than progressive. He has failed to gauge the aspirations of the enlightened citizens of Bombay regarding municipal government. He has failed to catch the real drift of the sort of local self-government wanted in the city. He has tried but vainly to give us a new constitution. For that matter, he might not have undergone all the labour he seems to have conscientiously bestowed on the tinkering process. Mr. Feild's "highly conscientious" District Municipality Bill might have equally served his purpose. But we must remind Mr. Ollivant that Bombay is not Surat or Ahmedabad, and it stands in no need of a tinkered Municipal constitution. Constitution-making is no easy task; very few succeed in it. And so far as a cursory perusal of the draft Bill enables us, we regret to pronounce that handiwork of failure. The principles on which the autocrat Collector-President are traceable in every chapter referring to constitution and control. And the weakest and most absurd part of it is the one about the sub-committees. Fancy a sub-committee of three members with a head Municipal Commissioner, fresh from the district where he has dominated Local Boards and got everything his own way, giving a casting vote in his capacity as ex-officio chairman every time a disputed question is put to the vote.—*Indian Spectator.*

A POLITICAL PARABLE.

THERE has recently been prepared for distribution in the English towns at which the Indian Delegates are attending meetings a political skit, the object of which is to set forth in a popular way the difference between the right way and the wrong way of governing India. The author, who we believe is an Indian civilian of some distinction, has given it the name of "the Story of Green's Dog." The scene is laid in a working man's club, and the *dramatis personæ* are a Waverer, a Liberal, and a Tory. The dialogue opens with an interchange of ideas on the general merits of the two parties, in the course of which the Liberal observes how short a time it takes to make a Tory Secretary of State—"five minutes in India, a twist of the moustache, and there you are!" This leads the conversation to India, respecting which the Liberal says, "In good hands she'll do us a sight of good, and if she's in bad hands it'll give us a sight of trouble." And then Liberal goes on to illustrate the right way of dealing with India by relating his experiences with "Green's Dog." "How are you going to do it," Tory asks:—

Tory—Well, and how are you going to do it?

Liberal—Why, in the same kind of way as I did with Green's dog. If you don't know how that was I'll tell you the story. You see this dog of mine. Fine dog, isn't he?

Tory—Ah! that he is, as fine a dog as ever I see—and seems very fond of you.

Liberal—Well, that's the dog used to belong to Green.

Tory—Nonsense. I remember Green's dog—and a wretched half-starved, ill-conditioned whining mangey beast it was.

Liberal—Ah! well this is the same dog—only you see Green didn't treat it on what I call Liberal principles.

Tory—Oh! I remember he used always to be a worryin' and ill-treatin' it.

Liberal—Yes when first Green got it, the dog didn't know him and was a bit snappy and snarly like—and Green very properly used a stick to keep it always tied up—to make it attached to him and give it a love of home he said. He was afraid it might run away if he had it loose.

Tory—Aye! he was always thinking some one wanted to steal it.

Liberal—Yes, and how he used to quarrel with all his neighbours, suspecting them all, one after another. If any one come near the yard where that dog was tied up, he was sure to make an assault, a swearin till it was quite the laugh of the place. He could hardly abide to see any one coming down the street for fear they should be coming for his dog—and sometimes he'd have to throw stones to keep them away. Well people would not stand that you know—and Green used to get taken in to the Police Court—and got fined for assault. That made Green angrier than ever, and he'd come home and vollop his dog for it. And then he'd go and dock its biscuit and food—to pay the fines 'cos he said he'd incurred them in the dog's defence. (*a.*)

Waverer—Well it weren't surprisin the dog got thin and poor and snarly.

Liberal—What do you think Green did? He went and got a big collar (*b.*) made for the dog, and had it engraved, "John Green, Esq." Nobody had ever called Green and Esquire before, and I don't know as the dog felt much honoured by it. However, Green he came up to the dog, looking as solemn as a Governor-General—and presents the collar to him with a regular little speech. "I am about," he says, "to confer on you this decoration not only as a token of the amity and mutual confidence that subsists between us, but as an assurance both to us and to all the world, that our connection, that tie that binds us—shall never be severed. You are now raised to the proud position," says he, "of Dog to an Esquire. For the title which I have now assumed will reflect its lustre upon you. There are few dogs that can boast so distinguished a mark of their master's favour. I trust that by your fidelity and devotion you may study to show that you are not insensible to it, while I on my part, shall continue to you that protection and fostering care which in the past have raised you to your present enviable condition." Even this didn't seem to make the dog happy. "Confound you," says Green, "I've a jolly good mind to give you a hiding!" For the dog began to whine, hoping perhaps Green would give him back some of his biscuit.

Tory—Ah! I recollect what a fuss Green made about that collar—and how the neighbours laughed at him behind his back.

Liberal—Well the dog didn't get much fun out of it—and he got worse and worse; and it was piteous to hear the poor beast howl at night. Green he took no notice, except now and again to get up and look out of the window and swear at him, and throw a jug full of cold water down on him.

Liberal—Ho! he was a wounderful patient beast—only of course he'd lift up his head and howl and whine now and then, so Green he took and gagged(*c.*) the dog with a big thing like a muzzle so the poor beast couldn't make himself heard.

Well then Green got a lot of heavy chains (*d.*) put on the dog so as he could hardly move. And lest he should bite him he took out some of his front teeth(*e.*)—poor beggar!

Tory—Well I saw the dog then, and I heard some people tell him—it was a shame to keep the dog like that and he'd better turn him loose altogether.

Liberal—Ah! but Green said he'd given a lot of money for the dog—and he shouldn't give him up. That he'd a right to do what he liked with his own, and that this was the only way to treat him. I don't know by the bye as Green ever exactly bought the dog—and people do say that he found it wandering about without a master. Anyhow Green was wonderfully afraid somebody would steal the dog from him—and there was a man named Bear.

Tory—Ah! deals in tallow don't he?

Liberal—That's the man; well he had a yard that runs close to Green's—just a place for rubbish and a spiked wall between—and Green was always afraid Bear was tryin' to 'tice the dog away. I don't think Tiger—that's the dog's name, would

a India taxed to pay for wars provoked by Tory Policy.
b The Queen proclaimed Empress of India, 1876, the first year of Famine.
c Lord Lytton's Act to stop the Liberty of the Native Press.
d License Tax, Forest Laws, Salt Laws.
e Disarming Act.

ever have run from Green to go to Bear. For Bear was well known to catch cats and dogs for the sake of their skins. However Green used to fume away if Bear so much as looked over the wall. I recollect once his pinching Tiger's tail to make him growl at Bear—and then he led Tiger to the end of the yard to show his teeth at Bear, and as a reward he got a tin medal made and put it round the Dog's neck. Still Green was always afraid of losing the dog so he employs a boy to look after him. The boy's wages(*f.*) was paid out of the dog's biscuits—and what with the scanty food, and the unkind treatment and the chains and things that dog looked about as ill—and miserable a crittur as you could well see.

Tory—I remember seeing him then. Green had better have turned him loose.

Liberal—No: Green had no right to do that; he'd undertook to keep the dog—and he ought to have done it fair. 'Stead of which the poor beast was so ill and weak I was afraid he'd go mad—so I spoke to Green—and I asked him to let me have him for a while—and see if I couldn' get him right.

Tory—Did Green let you have him?

Liberal—Well, he couldn't well help himself—not knowin' what to do with the poor thing—so I took him in hand.

Tory—And how ever did you get him to look as he is now?

Liberal—Oh! I only just treated him *liberally*—let him have the full allowance of biscuit he earned; took off muzzle—and the heavy chains, and when he got a bit accustomed to me, I gradually gave him his liberty. He soon began to come round; and put on flesh—and then his spirits began to rise. (*g.*) Now, if he wants a biscuit or anything, instead of howling and whining as if he'd been half-starved, he sits up and asks for it as a dog ought to do.

You never see such an affectionate dog as he is—why, if any one was to do me a mischief, Tiger would pin him by the throat. I ain't afraid of any one trying to steal the dog or 'tice him away. He wouldn't leave me for any one in the world—and I believe he'd give his life for me if need be.

Tory—But ain't you goin to give him back to Green?

Liberal—Well, Green came to see me one day—and the dog went up to him, recognizing him like—and he just give a sniff at him and then he turned round and trotted back to me—and looked up appealing like to me as much as to say "you won't send me back to him, will you?" So Green sees it was no go—and called the dog a ungrateful beast and said he'd better stay with me and so he has. Now which do you think was the proper way to treat that dog, Green's or mine?

Tory—Well, you do seem to have done the dog a sight o'good certainly. . . . But what is the moral of your story?

Liberal—The moral of my story is that Lord Lytton nearly ruined India because he treated her as Green treated his dog. But Lord Ripon changed all that; and tried to treat the people of India right and fair, and as we should like to be treated ourselves. This is the policy which is good for the millions of India and good for the working men of England. I reckon the people of India know best what suits them, and they have sent Delegates from Calcutta and Madras and Bombay to tell us where their shoe pinches.

Waverer—Have they indeed? That looks like business.

Liberal—Yes, and the Indian Delegates are going to speak at the meeting to-day. Let us go and hear what they have got to say.

(*Exeunt.*)

f Heavy cost of English army in India.
g Liberty of Press restored, taxation reduced, Local self-Government granted by Lord Ripon. Natives apply by constitutional means for redress of grievances.

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF BURMAH.

THE *Englishman*, deriving its information from private sources, gives the following account of the military resources upon which King Theebaw must rely for the defence of his country at the present critical juncture:—The army of Upper Burmah is held to consist of ten thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and one thousand five hundred artillery—in all, say, fourteen thousand men. These troops are bound to turn out on the shortest notice in the event of an emergency. Of the ten thousand infantry, some three thousand were dispatched to Bhamo to put down the Kachin and Chinese rebellion in the early part of the present year, and the Government can on no account recall these troops from Bhamo, as the place is still in an unsettled state. About a thousand men were sent out recently to break up the dakait bands, and these have been called in, but even counting them, there cannot at present be more than six or seven thousand trained infantry available. Those at Mandalay may be called into active service at once, but are not bound, according to agreement, to proceed beyond the suburbs of Mandalay. The firearms with which the infantry are supplied are of several varieties. Some four thousand men are only provided with old matchlocks and flint muskets, and about three thousand are supplied with old Enfield rifles which General Sir Arthur Phayre presented to the late King, in 1862, at the time he concluded the treaty. Only about three thousand men are armed with breech-loaders, and these are by no means of uniform patterns. About two thousand of these breech-loaders have been made in Mandalay by the French and Italian mechanics in the King's service. The Mandalay troops have had some military training under the French and Italian officers. The infantry is formed of regiments a thousand strong, divided into companies of one hundred each. The company is in charge of an officer or "Boe," and ten companies are under a "Boegyouk" or General. The officers are all Burmans, for, although the French and Italian officers train the men, they are not allowed to appear as belonging to the army when under inspection by the King or the chief Minister.

The dress or uniform of the infantry varies in the colour of the jacket and *putso*,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

REUTER quotes an advance in the open market rate of discount in London on 3 months' bills from 1⅛ to 1⅛ per cent., but on 6 months' paper still gives 2⅛ as the rate. Consols at the same time come ⅛ higher at 100⅛; and in the face of a decline of 1-16 in Bar Silver to 47⅞d. the 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ⅛ down, while 4 per cent. Rupee Paper is ⅛ higher.

Linseed and Rapeseed are reported unchanged. Wheat is dull, and 3d. to 9d. per quarter lower in London to arrive. Copper is easier, and 1s. per cwt. down.

The weakness in Cotton continues. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were only 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats, and while Spot prices were unaltered Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. This is caused, no doubt, by the stagnant state of trade in Manchester, where the decline in Silver, the disturbances in Eastern Europe and the approaching elections, all combine to create extreme depression; as on the other hand the American crop developments would rather favour greater firmness. Planters are generally credited with holding back their Cotton in the hope of better prices; but even allowing for that, the receipts at the ports are singularly backward for a probable 6½ million crop. From the Liverpool weekly figures it will be observed that not only has the visible supply for all Europe increased during the week by 260,000 bales, but the Liverpool stock has gained 15,000 bales. We do not think, however, that the lowest point has yet been passed. That ought not to be reached until about three weeks hence, unless the exports from the States suddenly develop much larger proportions for Liverpool.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	207,000	23,000	239,000
„ exports to U. K.	7,000	70,000	71,000
„ Cont.	39,000	60,000	82,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,385,000	1,429,800	1,456,000
„ Exports to U. K.	355,000	429,000	269,000
„ „ Cont.	88,000	229,000	363,000
„ Stock in the Ports	598,000	641,000	760,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,880,000	2,000,379	2,262,640
„ „ Surats	....	435,009	363,480

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	365,000	465,250	433,140
„ London	23,000	60,000	43,000
American afloat	200,000	159,000	12,000
East Indian „	8,000	12,000	60,000
	596,000	696,250	663,140
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5¼d.	6d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras	4 9-16d.	4¼d.	4¾d.
Difference	11-16d.	1¼d.	1¼d.

Cotton here has been very dull to-day. Sellers show more anxiety to do business forward, and would sell Omras freely at Rs. 185, Broach at Rs. 212 for good, but buyers cannot operate, as a rule, against home orders within Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy of these prices, and it daily becomes more evident that our crop this season will have to be sold as it comes forward, a more legitimate style of busines than we have had for a good many years past.

WHEAT is very quiet with a small trade passing. Arrivals are comparatively light, which makes spot sellers firmer than the home market alone would warrant.

SEEDS are unchanged all round.

FREIGHTS display increased weakness, and we call the market 1s. 3d. lower, both ready and forward, the following being current rates:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	20	20 at 22-6
London	21-3	22-6
Continent	23-9	23-9 at 25
Open Charter	23-9	
Havre	23-9	
Dunkirk	23-9	
Antwerp	23-9	
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste Venice	23-6	30 at 35 at 2 ex

EXCHANGE has been quiet at unaltered rates. The decline in silver had already been discounted on this side, and has therefore exercised no special influence here to-day. At the same time the tendency is not strong. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 -32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 3d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1-91.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is fairly steady at Rs.97 7-16 ready, Rs. 97¼ forward for Fours, Rs. 99 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet, with only a small business doing. We have not heard of any alteration in prices in any denomination.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	458
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	106

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th October, as compared with that for the 5th October:—

LIABILITIES.	October 5. Rs. A. P.	October 27. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,05,24 15 0	41,05,024 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,92,34,154 2 0	1,96,83,619 0 7
Other Deposits	3,51,99,957 6 8	3,41,27,067 7 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,06,185 9 3	7,91,426 9 9
Sundries	13,53,488 8 2	14,21,789 7 4
Rs.	8,10,51,810 9 1	8,09,81,927 8 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	69,11,766 6 0	65,97,726 2 0
Other authorized Invtmts	58,08,780 0 0	57,34,262 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	37,57,269 1 3	39,28,295 4 2
Credits on do.	90,36,544 7 6	95,56,577 5 10
Bills Discounted	1,62,92,140 3 1	1,77,66,701 6 6
Balances with other Banks	4,91,575 10 8	8,52,447 15 6
Bullion	23,359 5 0	21,349 10 0
Dead Stock	11,57,217 1 2	11,54,768 5 6
Stamps	7,746 12 0	7,452 15 0
Sundries	7,54,510 4 1	7,56,463 15 10
Cash at Head Office	1,55,94,824 13 6	1,36,60,272 0 6
Do. at Branches	1,62,16,076 3 10	1,59,45,535 15 2
	8,10,51,810 9 1	8,09,81,927 8 0

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 30.

F Williams, Lt, Bl 1st Oxf Lt Infy, on duty, from Quetta.
Clewes, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Clifford, Lt-Col, Bl S C, on leave, from Quetta.
Higginson, Major, Bo R A, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Mosse, Lt, Bo 14th Bo Infy, on duty.

OCTOBER 31.

Griffin, Lt, Bo 1st Worces Regt, on duty, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.—OCT 31.

Fox, Lt, Mad 2nd Somerset Lt Infy, on duty, to Rangoon.
Clifford, Lt-Col, Bl S C, on leave, to England.
Appleton, I V S, Mad A V D, on duty, to Ootacamund.
Bewes, Lt, Bl Dar Lt Infy, on duty, to Allahabad.
Smith, Sub-Condr, Mad Ord Dept, from leave, to Madras.
Moose, Lt, Bo 14th Bo L I, on duty, to Poona.
Goodfellow, Major-Genl, Bo R E, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

NOVEMBER 1.

Jackson, Major, Bl 32nd Pioneers, on furlough.
Reilly, Capt, Bo Comt, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 2.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Tuesday and Thursday next, the 3rd and 5th inst, at the Kennedy Sea-face near Churney-road Station at 7 a.m.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Scottish School, Byculla, Tuesday and Friday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Town Hall, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution will parade at the Oval as above.

As no recruit will be allowed to commence target practice until he has an efficient been passed in position and aiming drill.

By order.
R. S. BROWN, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Poona, 30th October, 1885.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

I. Lt-Col A M Rawlins, R A, to command the R A Aden Brigade.

II Lt-Col F W Ward, R H A, to command the R A Sind District.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—Lt H T Kenny, Offg Squadron Officer to be Sqdn Officer vice Capt Monteith appointed 3rd Sqdn Comdr.

Lt G D Atkinson, Offg Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Officer vice Lt Tinley appointed 4th Sqdn Comdr.

2nd Bo Lancers—Lt G G J S Jones, Offg Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Officer vice Capt Pringle appointed 3rd Sqdn Comdr.

Lt J Davies, Offg Sqdn Officer 1st Bo Lancers to be Sqdn Officer vice Lt Gordon appointed 4th Sqdn Comdr.

3rd Lt Cavalry—Lt T P Geoghegan, Sqdn Officer (3rd Sqdn Commdr sub-protem in succession to Major Mayne seconded) to be 4th Sqdn Comdr on the establ, on augmentation.

Capt J B R Butler, Staff Corps, Sqdn Officer 2nd Bo Lancers to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem; and Lt A Phayre, Sqdn Officer (A D C to H E the Govr), to be 4th Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem, vice Lt Geoghegan seconded; and Lt G A Gott, Sqdn Offr and Adjt to be 4th Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem vice Lt Phayre seconded.

Poona Horse—Lt C M Ducat, Offg Sqdn Officer to be Squadron Officer vice Lt Minchin appointed in G O C No 489 of the 23rd inst to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr in the new Cavy Regt authorised to be raised in Sind.

No 1 Mountain Battly—Capt J Hewson R A, to be Offg Comdt.

Lt W Elliot, R A, Offg Comdt, will revert to 1st Subaltern.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded, in the Bengal Presidency, under the terms of Rule 1, Cl. 220 I A C 1885:—

Capt J B R Butler, Staff Corps, (3rd Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem 3rd Light Cavy,) Sqdn Officer 2nd Bo Lancers.

Lt H Welman, SC, Wing Officer and Offg Qr-mr 13th Bo I, is attached to the 2nd Bo Lancers for duty as Offg Sqdn Officer.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R A officers in this Command have taken place:—

I Lieut C Rawnsley, R A, has been posted to the Depôt Northern Div and will proceed to England.

II Lieut F Prendergast has been posted to J-2.

III Lieut C E Hill has been posted to 7-1 C P Dn.

IV Lieut G S Roupell has been posted to E-2.

V Lieut C J Morris has been posted to E-1.

VI Lieut J G Baldwin has been posted to 8-1 C P Divn.

Under instructions from India Head-quarters it is intimated that Lieut L D Jackson 7-1 C P Divn, has been appointed to No I (mtn) Battery 1st Bde Eastern Divn R A and will join it forthwith.

With reference to G G O No 547 of 1885, the undermentioned officers of the Medl Staff having arrived from England are posted to the Circles noted against the name of each:—

Surgn D R Hamilton, Poona.
Surgn C T Blackwell, Mhow.
Surgn R J Power, Sind.
Surgn R G Thompson, Presidency.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave.:—

1st Worc. Regt—Lieut G A Lenox-Conyngham for 12 months on private affairs.

Under instructions from India Head-quarters, Major M S Brownrigg 1st Bn Oxford L Infy, is permitted to proceed to England on urgent private affairs pending retirement on half pay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Rifle Bde—Col F H A Seymour to remain in England from 1st Dec 1885 to 1st Jan 1886 pending retirement.

Medical Staff—Surg V E Hunter, to remain in England, from 15th Oct 1885 to 14th Jan 1886 on medl certificate.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headache and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lautour, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED.

SIGHT SAVING GLASSES.

MR. FRANK L. McAFEE, Supdt., Irish Presbyterian High School, Ahmedabad, writes:—It is now nearly four months since I received the two pairs of glasses you supplied me with, and I have during this time found them of so much service in enabling me to bear and overcome the strain upon my eyes from work by lamp light, that I feel considerable regret I did not sooner apply to you for help. It is no more than is your due, that I should add that before I applied to you I had already tried two firms of opticians. Their spectacles afforded me a certain amount of ease and comfort; but in neither case was the benefit I derived from the use of their glasses at all comparable with that which I have already had from using yours.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence those universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE DINNER given by MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB to the OFFICERS of the INDIAN CONTINGENT of the Suakim Expedition will take place at the Yacht Club THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m.

J. WATLING,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FITZ-GIBBON—October 31, at Thana, the wife of P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, Assistant Engineer, Bo. P. W. D., of a daughter.
LANG—November 1, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Walter Lang, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARSLAKE—October 28, at Calicut, the wife of Captain Carslake, R N, of a daughter.
COOPER—October 28, at 7, Ballysunge Circular-road, Calcutta, the wife of Alfred Cooper, of a son.
DUMPHY—October 29, at Vepery, the wife of Colin Dumphy, of a daughter.
KENNEDY—October 26, at Tundla, the wife of the Rev F Kennedy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVEZARD—GRANT—October 28, at Wellington, by the Rev H A Williams, Julian D'Arcy Evezard, second son of Major-General G C Evezard, Bombay Army, Retired, to Helena Marian Grant, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E L Grant, late 1st Madras Fusiliers.
GODFREY—LA TOUCHE—October 20, at Gorakhpur, by the Rev H Stern, Frank E Godfrey, Examiner of Accounts, B and N-W Railway, to Sydney Allen, younger daughter of the late William Digges La Touche, of Dublin.

DEATHS.

BEASLAND—October 29, at "Brooklands," Coonoor, Ida Beasland, aged 26 years.
GILL—October 23, at Fortress Gwalior, D L Gill, Lieut, 2nd Devonshire Regt, aged 24 years.
HIGGINS—October 27, at 3, Old Ballygunge-road, Emma, wife of M V Higgins.
JOHNSTON—October 28, at Allahabad, William Lancaster Johnston, of the Government Telegraph Department, of cholera, aged 26 years and 5 months.
PARTRIDGE—October 21, at Silchar, Edward, the beloved son of T D O Partridge, Civil Surgeon, Cachar, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. M. M."—Both forms are used.
"ENQUIRER."—Only the first of the four phrases is in common use. The verb used is "to give."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1885.

WE hoped, and probably the hope was shared by a good many, that the tiresome "incident" at Poona would sink back into the oblivion from which it ought not to have emerged. But we have been disappointed. The literature on the subject, to which we have contributed as little as was possible, grows and prospers, and threatens to become a standing infliction. As the facts are sifted the conviction is strengthened that instead of witnessing the discovery of a dark conspiracy to flout Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and insult the Government, we are assisting in the unearthing of a mare's nest of remarkably infinitesimal proportions. There is a certain amount of room for regret in the nest in question, but there is none for alarm, and not much for indignation. If it were not for the light-heartedness with which certain old-established principles have been overlooked or set at naught in connection with this affair, which is in itself no larger than the usual big gooseberry of the season, we should feel ourselves fully justified in abstaining from any further remarks in a matter which is on the borders of the ridiculous. But human ingenuity can make, and is apparently about to succeed in making, mischief where phlegmatic people of limited imagination might see only an occasion for a yawn followed by silence. Akin to the faculty for discovering mare's nests is the optical development which qualifies the eye of man for seeing into milestones. There is a good deal of this exceptional faculty in Poona, and it is a curious historical fact that the Mahratta capital, owing possibly to some peculiar climatic or electrical conditions, has always been favoured with an abnormal development of this form of insight. The men who possess it are not by any means the majority, resembling in this respect the possessors of the Scottish faculty of second-sight. But they have naturally more to say for themselves than their fellow-mortals who are not similarly gifted. They are proud of a perspicacity which they mistakenly think differentiates them from the humdrum and the commonplace. They put themselves and their discoveries in evidence, and for a time and a time and several times they find it remarkably easy to lead by the nose the inexperience which it is their privilege and their pride to guide in unaccustomed pathways. For some months after Sir Richard Temple's arrival in Poona—and though new to that locality, he was a seasoned and toughened administrator, with an acquired scepticism of great value—he was indubitably under the spell of people who saw books in the running brooks and sermons in stones, who heard the murmur of sedition in the rustling of the leaves of the Sarvajanik Sabha's reports, and smelt treason in the accidental conflagration of two native palaces which were the especial pride of the Poona community. The air was heavy with suspicion, and the talk was of conspiracy and plots. All this was changed in a few weeks when the real state of things became familiar to the practised eye of Sir Richard Temple. Alarm ceased when the alarmists were taken at their true value, and from then till now we in Bombay have read little and believed less of the disloyalty and the machinations of the malcontents of Poona. These latter gave themselves up to organising new schools for boys and even for girls; they were enthusiastic in their welcome of His Excellency the Governor when he found time to preside at their meetings. Confidence on both sides appeared to be established on an unshakable basis. It would be a matter of great concern if this cordial understanding, so easily arrived at, were now to be disturbed by such an incident as that to which such an altogether factitious importance has been for the moment successfully attached. The character and the antecedents of Lord Reay are, we feel sure, the best possible guarantee that such a misfortune cannot be permitted to arise. But we must be permitted to say in all frankness that there seems to be some ground for the apprehension that His Excellency may be misled for the moment by influences similar to those which certainly for a brief space biassed the judgment of Sir Richard Temple before he had time to form some conclusions as to the sentiments or tendencies which came under his observation. The danger of a false step will best be obviated by pointing out in all loyalty and friendliness that it is desirable to judge the untimely and unfortunate incident which has ruffled so many susceptibilities by the light of the ascertained facts, discarding as misleading and mischievous *à priori* suggestions of bad faith and a disloyal spirit.

Amongst the number of letters on this delicate subject which have been given to the public with more or less discretion, the one to which we accorded space on Saturday, signed "Closer Scrutiny," has the advantage of giving in a comprehensive view the circumstances which surround the incident in question. Taken in their entirety the ascertained facts nullify the presumption, which was too hastily given official authority to by the Acting Director of Public Instruction, that there was a set purpose to make a demonstration against the Government, with a view to "make things pleasant for the Gaekwar." This theory ceases to be tenable when it is found that the Council of the Poona Native Girls' School of themselves included the so-called National Anthem in the programme. This Anthem, the "Devi Shri Victoria," is a Mahratta poem of which we gave a translation a few days since. Neither in words nor music does it resemble "God Save the Queen," but being written by a local poet who is also a music master, it has worked its way into a certain popularity in Poona. Being full of repetitions in the Oriental style its chaunting occupies some eight or ten minutes, a length of time that would make it a severe infliction on an audience compelled to stand up from beginning to end of it. When Mr. Lee-Warner was shown, like the other distinguished guests, the programme which the School Board had drawn up, he appears to have taken the "Devi Shri Victoria" for "God Save the Queen," because it was called loosely the "National Anthem." So far all was well; but the Acting Director, who had of his own motion, and without any authorisation from Government, already called upon the Gaekwar on the subject, informed the Council that the Gaekwar and all present should rise to their feet and remain standing while the "National Anthem" in question was being sung. To this the objection was raised that it was not the native custom to stand up on such occasions, that portion of the assembly would probably remain seated, and that the rest would consider that the standing up was the signal for departure. This had actually occurred in Poona last March, when the uprising of Sir James Fergusson when the "Devi Shri" was sung was held to be the signal for the usual three cheers for the Governor, and there was considerable confusion. The native etiquette is that at assemblies of ceremony every one must remain seated while the Prince or great man is seated, and that when he rises—"the Durbar stands"—*la seance est levée*—the proceedings are at an end. This was apparently quite unfamiliar to the mind of the Acting Director, and he finally and peremptorily insisted upon all present standing when the "Devi Shri" was sung, and said that he had himself settled the matter with the Gaekwar, who had promised to stand up. Clearly here was the first fault, and the one from which all others sprung. The Acting Director was not in this matter representing the views of Government, or carrying out their instructions. He was imposing his own view upon the council, whose guest he was to be. Had His Excellency the Governor in Council been asked to authorise the innovation he might or might not have regarded the proposal with favour. It might have occurred to him that in such matters usage is the best guide, and that in London people would stare if a Poona Brahmin were to urge that loyalty could best be shown by an assembly remaining seated in the deferential Oriental fashion, with their heads covered, instead of standing up with their hats off. But if the Government had decided that the innovation would be useful steps could doubtless have been taken to advertise it betimes, to give all concerned due notice of what was to be the etiquette in future, and no controversy between unauthorised arbiters of manners would have lowered the dignity of the occasion or betrayed excellent officials into mere fatuity and inconvenience, with untoward results which threaten their future peace of mind. As it was, the Acting Director, acting entirely on his own responsibility, directed that the Gaekwar, the school council, and the guests should stand up; on this point he would have no trifling; it is said in Poona, but we cannot credit it, that he declared he would himself give the necessary orders on the occasion, and would forbid any one leaving until the Anthem had been given in the presence of the whole assembly up-standing. The Board or its secretaries must bear the consequences of their want of decision and plainspeaking when things got to this point. They had two courses clear before them, either to accept the ultimatum and act upon it, or to repudiate the Acting Director's right to issue any such order, and appeal to His Excellency the Governor and obtain the orders of Government for their guidance. But they took a third course which placed them in a false position. They acquiesced, more or less unwillingly, in the Acting Director's demand, and he left believing he had carried his point. Then they took counsel of their fears. The Acting Director had in the course of the year created an impression that he was by no means of the same mind as Sir James Fergusson, or for that matter of Lord Reay, as to the value of the school and its claims for the exceptional help required during its infancy. If a portion of the audience, which was to be large, and which would include native ladies and even children, failed to stand up, Mr. Lee-Warner might fulfil his threat of giving an order on the subject, and causing it to be carried out. This would have created a great scandal, and would probably have ruined the school. They saw danger where probably it did not really exist. They committed the fault of deciding to avoid any risk of a scene by omitting the "Devi Shri." This fault was aggravated by the manner in which, in the hurry of the moment, the two words "National Anthem" were scored out in ink from some of the programmes which were handed to the people who were then entering the hall. This was, of course, an inexcusable piece of awkwardness and blundering, but it is absurd to ascribe it to any wish to be agreeable to the Gaekwar. The very men who are accused of desiring to be agreeable to their guest in this item had actually taken the dais from under his chair, so that he should have no advantage over the two Members of Council who were to sit next him, the result being that the distributor of the prizes could no longer reach over the table to hand them to the pupils. To make a great state offence out of the blundering consequent upon the unauthorised though well-meant action of the Acting Director of Public Instruction in this matter would be a lamentable mistake. For one thing, it would cause the first bar of the National Anthem to be a sound of alarm to every native audience in Poona for the next twenty years. After all, it is not for the personal delectation of an acting official that we should desire that the National Anthem should be sung and honoured in India, but that it should be given, when given at all, as the expression of the good wishes and the loyalty of the population at large. How little he has done to bring that about any one can see.

THE entertainment which was given in Bombay to a portion of the Indian Contingent on Saturday was at once a cordial and suitable demonstration of admiration for the soldierly qualities which the force displayed in the Eastern Soudan. If it seemed to be a somewhat quiet homecoming for these hardworked heroes—something quieter, for instance, than the reception of the Guards must have been in London the other day—the reason, no doubt, is that the Oriental crowd is somewhat less clamorous in its welcomings than the Western. It was enough for the men who have fought the Empire's battles beyond sea to know that they were the chief actors in a very gay *tamasha*—that the vast crowds which had assembled on the Oval had assembled to welcome them—that for them were banners waving, bands playing, and the simple refection of an Indian soldier's banquet spread out. To eyes dimmed with the awful glare of the African landscape, and minds and bodies wearied with the toil of nearly six months of unchanging camp duty outside Suakim, there was real gladsomeness in the prospect which lay before them on Saturday. It was as bright a scene as many-coloured decorations, and a moving crowd gathered together on one of the finest open spaces in the world, could present. If they seemed to take some of their pleasures quietly, the reason is that such is the fashion of their race, at least of some of them. Upon some of the sports, for instance, in which the Mahrattas of the Bombay army entered gleefully, the more unbending Mahomedans and Sikhs of the Punjab looked with reserve, not quite certain in their own minds whether, for instance, the frivolities of the sack race were quite becoming to the dignity of hereditary warriors. In this, as in much else, if the gaieties of the occasion did not discourage everything in the nature of philosophising, the vigilant observer would recognise tokens of racial variety reminding him that the Indian army, like the Indian people, is a very comprehensive structure, with as many different temperaments in it as there are races. An army such as this should not be lightly made the subject even of well-considered experiments in reorganisation, still less of experiments based upon a strange disregard of its correspondence to local variations and its sympathy with local sentiment. We are not by any means sure that the vast crowd which assembled to welcome the soldiers of the Contingent on Saturday would have felt quite as fully in sympathy with them had there been no Bombay army to draw especially to itself some of the honours of the day, but only an army corps, detached from the local administration, and dependent upon some distant and invisible Commander-in-Chief. We are told—a little too confidently, perhaps—of the decay of military spirit amongst the native races. Recent experience confutes the idea; but anything like a reorganisation of the army on the mechanical army corps system, and without due regard for local sentiment, would certainly give consistency to it.

The welcome to the Indian Contingent was the welcome to a force which had not achieved all that it was sent for, but which had done its duty. It had taken part in a campaign which was as thoroughly a soldiers' campaign as Inkermann was a soldiers' battle. No one has yet wasted compliments upon the statesmanship which sent them to the Soudan to advance, fight, and come away. Nor has the generalship of the campaign met with unchallenged admiration. But unqualified praise has been bestowed upon the troops engaged, and if any portion of the Indian Contingent is to be singled out for special commendation it is the two splendid regiments which were entertained in Bombay on Saturday. The action at M'Neill's zareeba under Sir John M'Neill will be criticised until some new campaign throws into the shade the later operations in the Eastern Soudan, and gives some new debateable topic in tactics. But, however warmly the controversy may be maintained, and however eagerly the action of the general may be subjected in turn to attack and defence, the reputation of the 28th Bombay Regiment and of the Ludhiana Sikhs is safe. They enhanced the reputation of the Contingent, and saved the force under General M'Neill from disaster. "Had it not been for the admirable steadiness of the 28th Bombay Regiment and of the Sikhs a disaster might have ensued," a correspondent wrote to us from the scene of the fight; while an observer who had no personal preferences to lead him to make too much of the services of any of the Indian regiments, wrote to one of the London papers that the Sikhs and the 28th Bombay Native Infantry stood their ground manfully, mowing down the enemy with their volleys, and when most severely pressed charging them with their bayonets. This, it will be remembered, was at a critical juncture, when panic had seized another part of the force, when our own line had been broken through the camels and transport animals being driven in upon it, and when the square was being invaded by a rush of Arabs. There was no firing in the air—none of the uncalculating courage of desperation which loses more battles than it wins, and wins fewer than it deserves. They "stood four square to every wind that blew," and their steadiness counted for more than the dash of the *corps d'elite* to whom the public often look as the most certain winners of battles. We do not think that in regard to this incident, as in regard to much of the service that the Indian Contingent rendered in the fighting around Suakim, the official reports have done full justice. General Graham dismisses in a line and a half the good work that the Contingent did. The truer and the more adequate testimony to their merits is that which was borne by a correspondent who wrote in our columns a few days after this series of brave yet inconclusive engagements near Suakim, that people in India would be glad to hear that the Contingent were in every fight, and well to the front in everything.

People in India were glad to hear it, and they were glad to welcome back the regiments which had done such splendid work. If it was a special welcome which they gave to the 28th it was because in military matters—as we have repeatedly of late asked the higher military authorities to remember—local sentiment is strong, and it is natural that nowhere so much as in Bombay should the merits of a Bombay regiment be appreciated. And it will not be forgotten how much of the credit which the 28th gained at M'Neill's zareeba is owing to the generally efficient condition of the provincial army of which they formed a part. The great aim of the accomplished soldier under whose command the Bombay army has been for the past few years has been to organise an army of which each part should be adapted to the demands made upon it. The idea of *corps d'elite*, which was so woefully discouraged by the experience of the Franco-German campaign, has not been held in high regard during General Hardinge's administration. The Commander-in-Chief has set before himself a very practical, if a very matter-of-fact, ideal, and he has unceasingly worked up to it, applying a test to it in the camps of exercise which have been such an excellent feature of his command, and leaving the sterner experiences of war to corroborate the conclusions of camps of exercise. General Hardinge found a full and emphatic justification of his method in the fighting around M'Neill's zareeba. The Bombay regiment which fought so well there exercised so wholesome an influence upon the fortunes of the day mainly because it knew how to do what it was told, apart from the excitements and the dangers of the moment. The Bombay sepoys stood shoulder to shoulder, giving the enemy no inch of ground, but pouring forth from their unbroken and unshaken ranks a steady, deliberately directed succession of volleys, of which every bullet found its billet. And so the provincial army won back more than its critics had said that it had lost. But it did more than that. It vindicated its right to continued existence, not as an army corps, with its supreme command seated somewhere in Bengal, but as an army. Saturday's festivities accentuated this recent addition to its traditions, and these traditions must not, if we can help it, be obscured by reducing the Bombay army, as some are threatening to reduce it, to the status of a army corps, with a lieutenant-general [illegible] and.

It is reported [illegible] agoon, as we hear from a private source, that the ultimatum sent by the Viceroy to King Theebaw left Prome on the 23rd ult., and was expected to arrive at Mandalay on the 1st November. The steamer was under orders to wait at Mandalay till the 5th inst., and unless a favourable reply were received by that time, war is to be declared and a force of 10,000 men under General Prendergast, R.E., V.C., despatched as soon as transit arrangements could be made.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO BURMAH.

THE preparations for the despatch of the troops for Burmah are making rapid progress. Colonel Barnard Smith, who has arrived in Calcutta from Lucknow, is engaged in superintending the work of supplying the troops, both British and native, with everything they may require on boardship. Captain E. F. I. Rennick, Assistant Commissary-General, Shillong, accompanies the expedition. Camp followers are receiving two months' pay in advance. When in Burmah, they are to receive fifty per cent. batta, in addition to their permanent pay.

THE siege train which proceeds to Burmah is a heavy one, consisting chiefly of six three-inch howitzers, five mortars, and 25-pounders, rifled muzzle-loading. It will be sent partly from Calcutta and partly from Madras. The ordnance field park will be furnished from Madras. A camp-of-exercise for the reception of the Madras Contingent is in course of formation on the glacis of Fort St. George, but marching orders are yet to be received.

INDIA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LETTER FROM THE BOMBAY DELEGATE.

THE following letter has been received by the Secretaries of the Presidency Association from Mr. Chandravarkar, the Bombay delegate:—

LONDON, 18 Cockspur st., 9th October, 1885.

SINCE writing to you last I am glad to say we have been able to make some progress in connexion with our mission. Mr. Manmohun Ghose returned to London on Sunday last, and we had on Monday afternoon a meeting of our English and Indian friends and sympathisers in the rooms of the National Liberal Club, Mr. A. O. Hume presiding. Among those present were Dr. Clarke, Major Evans Bell, Mr. Haggard (late of the Bengal Civil Service), Mr. Foggo, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, and Mr. Seymour Keay. Our English friends present at the meeting were quite enthusiastic, and strongly advocated the necessity of the delegates appearing before the English public and addressing them on Indian questions. There were, of course, one or two who feared that nothing could be gained by our doing anything for India at this moment, when the British public were occupied with local questions of pressing importance, but the feeling at the meeting was so strong that we ought to do something, and that we were sure to attract the attention of the public here to Indian questions and enlist their sympathy, that without any difficulty whatever we were able to get a resolution passed to the effect. The procedure which we are going to ad

TELEGRAMS

THE BURMAH EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Brigadier-General White and the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment arrived yesterday.

Captain Street, of the Indian Marine, has also arrived from Calcutta, whither he had gone from Bombay to superintend the shipping of the expedition.

MOUNT-ROAD, Nov. 1.

The steamer Secundra left this morning with stores for the Burmah Expedition. She will call at coast ports for coolies.

The 25th M. I. arrived this morning.

Troops leave as follows :—1st Pioneers and Sappers, by the Adowa and the Empress of India, on the 3rd inst. 12th M. I. and the Head-quarters Brigade by the Nevassa, on the 3rd or 4th ; the Hampshire Regiment and the head-quarters of the force, by the Clive, on the 4th ; the artillery and head-quarters, by the Tenasserim, on the 4th the 21st M. I. by the Nur Jehan, on the 5th ; 23rd M. I and brigade of head-quarters on the 6th ; and the 25th M. I. by the Canning, on the 7th.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

A levée was held last night, when about a hundred Europeans and natives attended.

The Viceregal party spend to-day at Khootub.

Sir Lepel Griffin arrived to-day.

MILITARY SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLEE, Nov. 1.

At Poona last night at 9 o'clock a Sapper named Gafarangna shot his wife and a comrade. He fired six more cartridges, and then disappeared into the night. The police have been sent out a radius of forty miles in the hope of arresting him.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, R.E., is re-transferred to Bengal.

Captain Olivier, R.E., is re-appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer of Railways, Bombay.

Lieutenant Capper is re-transferred to the Central Provinces.

Major Corbett continues to officiate as Executive Engineer, N.-W. Provinces, during the absence of Major Skipworth.

Probationers to the Staff Corps :—Madras : Lieutenants Langster, Hume, Master, Murry, Leonard, and Ward. Bombay : Lieutenants Goring and Foster.

Colonels Norman and Foord have the temporary rank of Brigadier-Generals of the second class whilst commanding the Brigade in the Burmah force.

Colonels Webster and Dalmahoy are permitted to reside out of India.

Mr. Crawford, Political Agent, is posted to Quetta.

Promotions in the Political Department, consequent upon the granting of furlough to Mr. Martindale :—Captains Temple, Ramsay, and Herbert, Mr. Colvin, Lieutenants Melvill and Dresser. Consequent upon the departure of Captain Lloyd :—Lieutenants Newmarch and Plumber. Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. Bruce, Political Agent, first class, to officiate as Resident in Beluchistan :—Major Prideaux and Lieutenant-Colonel Peacock Barnes.

Lieutenant Renny Tailyour is appointed to Military Works and Public Works during the absence of Captain Christie Harold, who officiates in the Railway Accounts Department, Calcutta.

Mr. Haisley is posted to the Public Works Accounts Department, Bengal.

Mr. Barrow on return from furlough is appointed to the State Railway, N.-W. Provinces, *vice* Mr. Harrison, transferred to Bombay.

Lieutenant Browne is posted to Military Works, and Lieutenant Hilliard to Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech made at Birmingham yesterday, said it was the duty of England to protect India, to develop her resources, and to raise the condition of her people, and that, should these duties be neglected, we should lose India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major-General George Byng Harman, C.B., has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE SERVIAN FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, Oct. 30.

The Bulgarians are blockading their frontier, and have threatened to shoot any Servians attempting to cross into Bulgarian territory.

The Servian troops have been ordered to retaliate.

The Servian inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Widdin are taking refuge in Servia.

RECEPTION OF SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF BY THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff had audience of the Khedive to-day. His Highness, in receiving him, said he would warmly support any measures which were concerted by England and the Sultan for the settlement of Egypt.

THE ATTEMPT ON M. DE FREYCINET'S LIFE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

The Corsican who attempted to take the life of M. de Freycinet is declared to be insane.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Duke of Abercorn is dead.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	73⅞
4½ " "	.....	74⅞
3 " Consols for account	.....	100¼
3 " Sterling Loan	.....	102½
4½ " French Rentes	.....	109¼
Bar Silver	.....	47⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	.....	39,000 bales.
" " " Surats	.....	2,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	.....	63,000 "
" " " Surats	.....	1,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	.....	365,000 "
" " Surats	.....	33,000 "

Arrival.—Rafaelle Rubattino.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Next Mauritius mail closes Aden 6 a.m., Tuesday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Oct. 31.

10 p.m.	79·3

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

6 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	81·5

MR. GOKULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS does not allow the grass to grow under his feet. We stated some days ago that, in his position as a prominent member of the Kapole Bania caste, he had addressed the head of his section of the caste, requesting him to call a meeting at which the caste would be asked to consider what steps should be taken to mitigate the evils arising from early marriages and other pernicious customs and usages. He has now written another letter to the head of his caste with the object of improving the administration of certain caste and temple funds, and of extending education and raising the social status of members of the caste. Mr. Gokuldas requests that the suggestions made by him on the former occasion should be considered by the caste at the same time as the suggestions made by him in his second communication, so that no unnecessary delay might occur in this important matter.

COLONEL RIDGEWAY is now preparing to send back to India the superfluous portion of the Boundary Commission under proper escort. This will include a number of officers attached to his staff, but the names are not yet known. It is probable that the route *vid* Farrah and Kandahar will be chosen for the return journey.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says that the Hon. Ion Keith Falconer, M. A., brother of the present Earl of Kintore, is about to undertake a mission to Mahomedans in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. He has selected Aden as the centre from which he hopes to reach an important section of the followers of Islam.

THOSE on the spot in the best position to form a trustworthy conclusion are now decidedly of opinion that Theebaw will either refuse compliance with the demands of the British Government or give an evasive reply. In either case (remarks the *Pioneer*) the expedition will go forward to Mandalay. It is even posible that our forces may find some rough work cut out for them : military experts naming three months as the probable time which will be required to finish the business.

THE special correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, telegraphing from Thayetmyo, on the 28th ult., says :—The ultimatum will arrive at Mandalay on the 30th instant. Probably no definite knowledge of the King's attitude can be obtained till after that date. It may, however, I think, be regarded as certain that hostilities will result. The main advance will be by the river. Menhla will be the first point of defence. In a subsequent telegram the correspondent says that there are no preparations for defence below that point. At Menhla there are three forts with a garrison of about 1,500. A steamer left Mandalay on the 26th ult., at which time there was considerable excitement there owing to the expected arrival of the ultimatum. It is considered impossible that the King can yield to the terms offered. Threats to Europeans, of whom there are about thirty now in Mandalay, are freely indulged in ; but they will have a very fair chance of escape in the steamers, of which five or six are there. The King has sent 3,000 men to the Toungghoo frontier. The King's man-of-war steamer is aground and useless.

REFERRING to the fact mentioned in a recent telegram of our Rangoon correspondent that a Souati merchant has lent Theebaw half-a-lakh of rupees, the *Pioneer* remarks :—"The game of these money-lending gentry is clear : they are riding for a fall—the fall of the Burmese Government. If war ensues and Theebaw is dethroned, as British subjects they will come upon the British Government for indemnity. Fortunately the device has been detected in Rangoon, and those who are supplying the potential enemy with the sinews of war are not likely to find much tenderness for their claims for compensation."

THE Maharani of Bulrampur has contributed the very generous donation of Rs. 5,000 to the N.-W. P. and Oudh Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

MR. A. P. HOWELL, who has just returned from leave, is posted as Commissioner to the Nerbudda division, and Colonel M. Tickell, who has been acting for him, goes as Commissioner to the Jubbulpore division, in the place of Mr. L. Neil, who has been granted furlough for one year.

IT is not always in the power of the Forest Department to command a surplus, over and above working expenses. The forests of Assam, which up to 1884-85 had for some years yielded a profit, in that year showed a net deficit amounting to £17,286. Darrang and Kamrup were the only districts which yielded a profit, the loss in Lower Assam being attributed chiefly to the dull state of the timber trade in Calcutta.

THE returns of railway-borne traffic in the Central Provinces during the quarter ending June 30 have been published, the most striking point of difference between them and those for the corresponding quarter of 1884 being a decrease in exports, amounting to nineteen lakhs maunds. This is principally due to a very marked decrease in the exports of cotton and wheat. Only 6,988 maunds of cotton were exported against 39,500 maunds in the corresponding quarter, and the export of wheat fell off by eleven lakhs maunds. The deficiency in cotton export was the result of the almost total failure of the cotton crop of 1884. The falling-off in wheat is due to a slackness of demand, and is brought out into stronger relief than it should be by the fact that the wheat exports of the corresponding quarter of 1884 were abnormally large.

Vanity Fair says that a Bill has been prepared for simplifying the issue of Indian railway stock in the sense proposed in Mr. Lionel Cohen's recent pamphlet.

THE St. Petersburg medical papers state that in a convent at Lebedin, in the Kharkoy Government, Russia, there are now living two nuns whose respective ages are known, on reliable authority, to be 100 and 112.

A CASE is related in a German journal of veterinary medicine where a veterinary surgeon, two days after declaring a locality to be infected with the foot-and-mouth disease, having to travel in a violent east wind, employed a handkerchief to protect his mouth which he had in use while he was examining the beast. The next day he was seized with a violent headache and pains in the limbs. On the second day there was fever, and a feeling of irritation in the hands and feet. The third day the fever abated, but there appeared on the tongue, lips, mouth, and edge of the nose, an eruption of an aphthous character, which lasted eight days.

WE never know what dangers we are unconsciously incurring in the course of our daily lives, says *Truth*, until medical men kindly point them out to us. The other day at Middlesborough a Dr. Strathern appeared as a witness at Petty Sessions, but declined to take an oath, on the ground "that it was a very serious thing to kiss a book which was handled by all kinds of people." After some argument, the doctor offered, by way of compromise, to kiss the book if a clean sheet of paper were placed over the cover. The Bench declined to accede to this, or to allow the doctor to make an affirmation, and eventually he consented, under protest, to "run the risk of catching disease." "As one may be called upon any day to incur the same danger, I hope Dr. Strathern is none the worse for his surrender. Arrangements ought certainly to be made at once for disinfecting the Testaments in all courts of justice."

THE publication of Major Kitchener's report on the fall of Khartoum is described by a London correspondent as an astute electioneering move. "The animus against the late Government on account of the death of Gordon had for some time past been on the wane. But the publication of this despatch, which brought into a connected form what had previously existed as disjointed news, made it clear that delay and not treachery was the cause of the fall of Khartoum, and that the soldiers were so weakened with slow starvation as to be unable to withstand the assaults of the enemy. Had the Wolseley expedition started a little earlier Khartoum would have been saved."

A RECENT number of a Russian periodical gives the following sketch of Kizil-Arvat and the railway work going on there : —With the Trans-Caspian railway extension works, Kizil-Arvat has become quite a large town with a bazaar of more than 150 shops. Up till now the construction of the railway has been going on with extreme slowness, but at present, owing to the constant arrival of fresh workmen, progress is being made at a much more rapid rate. There have, for example, been days on which the rails have been laid down over a stretch of three versts (two miles) in the twenty-four hours, so that it may be positively asserted that the line will be finally completed as far as Bami, a distance of over fifty versts (331·3 miles), in the near future. The chief constructor of the line, General Annenkoff, still has his headquarters at Kizil-Arvat, but he passes the greater portion of his time in visiting the various points along the line, and he leads a truly Spartan life, for in spite of the terrible heat, he is for whole days out in the open air and personally superintends the work. From 11 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. it is simply impossible to appear in the streets on account of the heat, but after the hour last mentioned beautifully cool evenings set in.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. POCKLINGTON, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been granted three months' leave on private affairs to England.

BRITISH officers proceeding with the expeditionary force to Burmah have been allowed an advance of three months' pay and allowances.

A REVISED ambulance scheme, under which corps will have a proportion of doolie-bearers attached to them, has been sanctioned, and will shortly be notified in orders.

CAPTAIN E. J. G. LEWIS, Bengal Staff Corps, Pay Examiner, Bengal, having rejoined from privilege leave to England, has been posted for duty to the office of the Examiner Commissariat and Remount Accounts, Bengal, *vice* Captain Cadell, Major Woodcock remaining as Pay Examiner for the present.

LIEUTENANT H. MELVILLE, Bombay Staff Corps, in charge of the Accounts Branch, has taken charge of the Presidency Pay Office, in place of Lieutenant J. G. Downing, proceeding to Poona, and Lieutenant C. B. Mardell, on arrival from Bombay, will have charge of the Accounts Branch.

CAPTAIN T. Y. WHITTINGDALE, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, having put in the first period of his probation with the Royal Irish Fusiliers, has joined the office of the Pay Examiner, Bengal, for the second period.

MAJOR F. HOWARD, 4th Battalion, the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. TULLOCK, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, now in England on twelve months' sick leave, has been posted on his recent promotion to the 2nd Battalion, at Fermoy.

LIEUTENANT E. G. WYNYARD, 2nd Battalion, the Liverpool Regiment, has been named for regimental duty at the depôt, but he will most probably be allowed to proceed to Burmah on service with his battalion.

MAJOR J. A. S. COLQUHOUN, who was officiating superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, during the period Major J. G. Stone was absent on ninety days' leave, has been ordered home by the India Office and actually sailed in the troopship which left Bombay on the 17th October. It is understood that Major Colquhoun has been ordered home for instruction in the manufacturing branches before permanent appointment to the Indian Ordnance Department.

CAPTAIN J. F. MANIFOLD, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, Morar, has been transferred to the No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, at Quetta.

LIEUTENANT A. P. A. ELPHINSTON, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickhire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer in the Bombay Staff Corps, and attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. FOX, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, doing duty at the Depôt, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, at Portsmouth, in his recent promotion.

CAPTAIN L. B. WILBRAHAM, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on promotion to Captain, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, at Portsmouth.

AT a district court-martial held at Fyzabad, 2nd grade Assistant Apothecary Dennis Jones, Subordinate Medical Department, was tried (1) for neglect of duty in failing to report himself to the apothecary at noon, and (2) for having been drunk at Fyzabad on the 13th August. He was found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

AT a general court-martial held at Ranikhet on the 26th September, Private John Ross, East Surrey Regiment, was tried (1) for striking Lance Corporal Phillip McEntee with his clenched fist in the face when on duty, (2) for having when a prisoner kicked the said Lance Corporal several times, (3) for using insubordinate language to the said Lance Corporal, and (4) for using insubordinate language to Sergeant D. Deverson. He was found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

LIEUTENANT C. MACKINNON, 2nd-in-command 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed officiating Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Colonel G. Stewart, on furlough. Captain T. E. Mein has been appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-command, *vice* Major Hall, on furlough.

MAJOR J. P. D. VANRENEN, squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, 5th Bengal Cavalry, leaves for England on the 31st inst., on medical certificate.

MAJOR H. R. COOKE, 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been superseded for absence without leave.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Ranikhet on the 11th September, Private John Kelly, 2nd Battalion, the Cameronians, was tried (1) for shooting Joseph Burford with intent to murder, and (2) with unlawfully shooting at Joseph Burford with powder and bullet with felonious intent to commit murder. He was found guilty of the second charge only, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The sentence has been confirmed by the Governor-General of India in Council.

LIEUTENANT F. O. ANDERSON, Officiating 3rd squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has passed the examination in the Beluchi language by the Higher Standard with credit. Captain O. C. Radford, officiating wing commander, 4th Punjab Infantry, has also passed the same examination.

THE R. Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, marched from Jullunder, on the 31st October, for the camp-of-exercise at Delhi. The 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, is to march to-day from Umballa, for the same destination.

MR. HOWARD MOORE, Nagpore Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed Lieutenant.

A SHOOTING case has occurred in the No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, stationed in Fort William, under orders for Burmah. A gunner named Liddicott had armed himself with his loaded carbine, and was promenading the verandah in a defiant attitude, when the matter was reported to the serjeant-major, who promptly ordered the gunner to put down his carbine, but appears to have done nothing else. The gunner placed his back to the wall where he could not be got at except in front, and defied all to take him. The big gun drill instructor of the battery, a smart non-commissioned officer, Corporal T. S. H. W. Atkins, made a dash straight at the gunner to disarm him, but had not time to cover the distance and seize the carbine before Liddicott made a slight turn and almost point-blank fired at the plucky corporal, who, we regret to say, was shot clean through the breast, the bullet passing through and flattening against the opposite wall ; it had grazed his right waist before entering the breast. The corporal fell ; and the gunner throwing down his carbine, attempted to escape, but was captured with a cartridge in his left hand. The corporal is reported to be making favourable progress under the charge of Surgeons O'Brien and Peard. Corporal Atkins deserves reward for his heroic attempt to seize an armed man.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.—The storm reported yesterday is still off Coromandel, but is much slighter. The barometer has fallen very slightly around the Bay, the greater portion of the peninsula, parts of the Central Provinces, and in Sind. It has risen slightly in Northern India. The sky is overcast and rainy along the south-east coast of the peninsula, and the sea is rough there. North or north-west winds prevail on the Coromandel coast and the peninsula, but are moderate in force. There is partial cloud inland in parts of Madras, and fine weather, with passing clouds, elsewhere. The winds are slight and irregular in Upper India and south to south-east in the Central Indian plateau. The temperature changes are irregular and unimportant, being lowest in the plains. The temperature is 48 at Rawal Pindee, but is a little higher at Meerut, Roorkee, Jacobabad, and in the North-West and Punjab. Rain to-day :—Sibsagar, Negapatam, Mangalore, and Colombo, 1 inch ; Madras and Cochin, under ½ inch.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., High Holborn, London.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

BOMBAY has been true to its best traditions, in the welcome it accorded on Saturday to the troops of the Indian Contingent on their return from the Soudan. The chief characteristics of this welcome have been its spontaneity, and the heartiness with which, within a short time, citizens of all classes and creeds have come forward to support it. The fact that a large fund had been subscribed to defray the expenses indicated unmistakeably that, whatever view might be taken of the political circumstances under which they were called upon to display their prowess, there could be no two opinions as to the manner in which they had performed their duty. It might be that the amounts of individual subscriptions were not as large as on former occasions, but the subscriptions covered a much larger area, reaching down to the level of the poor man's mite, thus giving to the movement a character of true universality. Bombay, of course, came out more liberally when an entertainment was provided on the Oval, on the 28th October, 1882, to a body of 2,100 troops, consisting of the 2nd and 6th Bengal Cavalry, the 7th Bengal Infantry, the 13th Bengal Lancers, and the Seaforth Highlanders, and when the public subscriptions amounted to nearly Rs. 15,000, independently of a municipal grant of Rs. 5,000. But it is gratifying to know that on the present occasion the cordiality with which the citizens have discharged their national obligation has not been one iota the less marked, nor has the popular enthusiasm been a whit less intense, than it was three years ago. All classes have heartiness-operated to achieve a generous and patriotic object. Nearly all day on Saturday the new town, extending from Dhobee Talao to the Band-stand, was astir ; but the western part of the Fort was especially remarkable for bustle and excitement. Now, as three years ago, the success of the public demonstration of welcome to the brave troops was due to the energy and perseverance of the honorary secretaries, who carried out the practical portion of the fête. It must be gratifying to the honorary secretaries of the present entertainment to know that their efforts secured all the success they deserved in the popular enthusiasm which attended the reception. In spite of the magnitude of the crowd there was nothing of the nature of disturbance or unpleasantness, and some portion of this result is due to the tact and suavity with which the European police officers on duty in the Oval performed their part of the programme. As a whole, the entertainment reflected equal honour on the gallant troops to whom it was given and the citizens whose generosity and patriotism provided it.

The troops entertained on Saturday were the 28th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and the 15th Sikhs. They may be classified as follows :—28th Bombay Native Infantry : 17 native officers, 747 rank and file, 24 public followers, and 24 private followers ; making a total of 812 men. 9th Bengal Cavalry : 2 native officers, 73 rank and file, 4 public followers, and 61 private followers ; making a total of 140 men. 15th Sikhs : 14 native officers, 672 rank and file, 57 public followers, and 43 private followers ; making a total of 786 men : or an aggregate of 1,738 men of all ranks. That the troops, together with others of their comrades in the field, deserved this public recognition of their gallantry is a matter that admits of no doubt. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay addressing a meeting held in the Municipal Offices on the 2nd ult., to consider the best arrangements to be made in order to do honour to the native troops expected to return from Suakim, said it seemed but yesterday that they left this port ; but that during the few months which had elapsed since then, they had, by their discipline in camp and gallantry in the field, earned the admiration of all military men with whom they had been brought in contact. It needed only to draw attention to what had been done in McNeil's zareeba, where a disaster was averted by the firm and gallant front these troops offered to the attack of the enemy. It was said that the battle of Inkermann was a soldiers' battle ; and Sir Charles maintained that the affair at the zareeba was a soldiers' battle in the truest sense of the word. The camp was undoubtedly surprised ; and it was owing to the firm and resolute front which our troops presented to the attack made on them by thousands of Arabs, with all that fanaticism and courage for which they were so remarkable, that success was ultimately the result of that day's gallantry. Our troops acted in a manner that did honour to their Sovereign and to their countrymen ; and it was only right, Sir Charles argued, that an opportunity should be taken of showing how much we appreciated their high military efficiency and the manner in which they had sustained the high reputation of the native army of India. The bravery of the regiment of our own Presidency, the 28th Native Infantry, has been acknowledged in fitting terms by a higher authority. Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K. C. B., Commanding at Suakim, in recording his appreciation of the services of this regiment, said that its conduct in the field and in garrison had been gallant and soldier-like in every respect, justifying the high opinion formed of it by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. All duties had been zealously and intelligently performed, all hardships and privations cheerfully borne. In bidding farewell to the 28th, Sir John Hudson desired to offer to Colonel Singleton and all ranks of this gallant corps his best thanks for the cordial support and assistance they had invariably afforded him ; and in bidding them God-speed, to express the hope that they may long continue to enjoy their present high reputation for soldierly bearing and efficiency. In honouring soldiers of such high reputation Bombay simply did its duty.

DECORATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

Apart from the labours of the entertainment committee and their zealous secretaries, the citizens occupying houses and places of business in Hornby-road, from the Flora Fountain to the Municipal Offices, strove to show how hearty was the welcome Bombay wished to accord to the gallant troops, by decorating their premises in a variety of ways. In the matter of these decorations, the Esplanade Hotel carried off the palm on this, as it has done on several previous occasions. The display of large banners waving from Venetian masts, put up on the terrace of the hotel, was very effective, while from the galleries all round the building, attached to long poles, flaunted the Union Jack, St. Andrew's Cross, and Turkish, French, Italian, Belgian, and Swiss flags, the whole, from top to basement, presenting a *gala* appearance which attracted general attention. The Municipal Offices made an unpretentious display of flags ranged all over the building. The Prince of Wales's equestrian statue, opposite these buildings, a gift to the city by Sir Albert Sassoon, looked gay with banners flaunting on the breeze from Venetian masts fixed at its four corners. The buildings facing the University Gardens and the Rajabai Tower need no special mention. Temple Bar and Messrs. Soundy and Company made a tasteful display of banners. The front of the handsome row of buildings from the premises of the National Bank of India to those of Messrs. Treacher and Company was very gaily decorated with flags, bunting, and bannerets ; and from a flag-staff on the top of the Bombay Club the Union Jack flaunted on the breeze. Over the top of the *Bombay Gazette* offices, on the opposite side of the road, waved the Union Jack ; and the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Favre-Leuba and Company looked pretty with a tasteful display of banners and bunting.

THE MARCH TO THE OVAL.

At 3-30 p. m. the troops were marshalled on the parade ground of the Marine Battalion. Headed by the bands of the 9th Regiment N. I. and the Marine Battalion, they marched in high spirits along the Cruickshank-road up to the G. I. P. Railway terminus, thence turning into Hornby-road. They were cheered as they passed the premises of the Ripon Club, also at the premises of the Bombay Club, and at other points along the route ; and they gratefully accepted these manifestations of public good-will. Nor could the decorations they noticed around them have failed to make them proud of this expression of the good opinion which their gallantry in the field had earned for them. Passing by the University Gardens, and wheeling into the Fuller-road by the Esplanade Hotel, they entered the Oval through the triumphal arch erected opposite the University Buildings.

IN THE OVAL.

Of the 2,000 feet of space covered by the Oval, 1,400 feet, from the southern end of the High Court buildings down to the Band-stand, had been utilised for the purposes of the entertainment. The remaining space to the extent of 600 feet, situated [illegible] the High Court, and extending [illegible] it to the other, had been left unreserved the ride on the east side along the entire length of the enclosed space. The central portion of the space in the Oval was appropriated for the troops and for the soldiers' sports. In the ride on the other side, towards the Kennedy Sea-face, two large pavilions, each 200 feet long by 30 feet broad, had been pitched for dinner to be served to the soldiers, and at a later hour for nautch parties to be given for their amusement. These pavilions were tastefully decorated. Their three sides were covered with white cloth, having long scarlet fringes, and over their tops were put up white screens on three sides which afforded a shade (after 4 p.m.) over the 2,500 chairs, placed in front, in which the subscribers and others were accommodated. The western sides of the pavilions were decorated with evergreens from end to end, and with Stars of India, the Prince of Wales's plumes, the East India Company's coat of arms, and other devices carved in wood. The floors were carpeted ; and overhead hung two rows of handsome chandeliers, which were lighted with candles in the evening. To the uprights supporting the pavilions were attached wooden stars, triangles, rosettes, and other devices intended to be lighted with tumbler-lights. The rest of the space in the western portion of the ride was filled with rows of chairs for the use of ticket-holders. The boundary stanchions and iron bars of the ride were draped with scarlet cloth from one end to the other of the enclosed space, and formed a pretty foreground to the decorations and embellishments of the pavilions and the refreshment booths. These booths—one being attached to each pavilion—were decorated with white cloth, ornamental fringes, chandeliers, bannerets, pennons, and a variety of flags flaunting in all directions. Each booth had a ticket-office placed on the opposite side of it, where the customer paid the charge for whatever he wanted and got a ticket, according to which he was served at the bar. A forest of Venetian masts, with gold spear-heads, from which waved many-coloured pennons and bannerets, encircled the boundaries of Rotten-row from one end of the enclosed space to the other. Indeed, a profusion of bunting which decorated the pavilions, the refreshment booths, etc., lent life and colour to the whole of the Oval and its immediate environments. Inside the Oval, at a distance of about six feet from the boundary bars of the ride, were arranged, at regulated intervals, twenty-three electric arc-lights on the Brush and Jablochkoff systems, supplied from the *Bombay Gazette* offices. The intervening space between each electric light was filled in with wooden frames, with apex arches, fixed in the ground. To these arches, as well as to their horizontal and upright bars, were attached numberless coloured lanterns which, when lighted, shone like myriads of stars of different hues. At the eastern boundary of the Oval were placed at intervals a large number of wooden pyramids of oil buttees. Entrance into the Oval by ticket-holders was obtained under a triumphal arch of evergreens in the Queen's-road or the western side of Rotten-row. Opposite the University buildings and the Fuller-road, at the entrance of the eastern portion of the ride, was erected a more ambitious triumphal arch, upon which much time and labour had been spent by Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee D. Wadia, late Master Builder of the Dockyard, and one of the honorary secretaries. It was eighteen feet broad and thirty feet high in the clear, with columns and semi-circular top six feet square. The whole arch, from top to basement, was draped with evergreens. On the outer face, looking from the University buildings, it was decorated at the top with the Royal coat of arms, and under it with a garter with the words "India Welcomes Her Sons." The inner face of the arch, looking towards Back Bay, was decorated at the top with a Dragon, carved in wood, representing Egypt, surmounted by a floral device of white and pink roses, displaying the inspiriting motto "Cheer Boys, Cheer," and by the Prince of Wales's plumes. A festoon of flowers of different colours hung conspicuously in the inside of the arch, and over its top waved the Royal standard, with bannerets looping. The tops of the columns of the arch were decorated with Stars of India, the Prince of Wales's plumes, the East India Company's coat of arms, carved in wood, and all with bannerets looping. In the preparations for the entertainment, willing assistance was rendered, with the permission of the Municipal Commissioner, by Mr. W. C. Rowe, the superintendent of the Municipal Workshops. The decorations of the pavilions and the refreshment booths, the furnishing and embellishing them, etc., had been entrusted to Messrs. Kurmalli Khakeebhoy and Co., who creditably acquitted themselves in these matters.

Bodies of foot and mounted police, acting under the personal orders of Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and European subordinate officers, were present at the scene of the entertainment from 2-30 p.m. They had sole charge of the grounds, and as their responsibility was not divided with the military, as was the case in 1882, good order was maintained throughout the Oval and the grounds to which the general public had access. Ticket-holders began to arrive at the pavilions from an early hour, long before the troops of the Contingent had left the parade ground. The children of the Scottish Orphanage were admitted free, and were accommodated near the boundary railings of the western portion of the ride.

The troops marched in through the *arc de triomphe* at 3-45 p.m., the bands of the 9th Regiment N.I. and the Marine Battalion playing them in, and the University Tower-clock chiming merrily. The bands of the Volunteer Rifles and of the East Yorkshire Regiment came in soon afterwards. The 9th Bengal Cavalry led the way, followed by the 15th Sikhs, and they were formed up under their respective officers on the right hand or north side of the Oval. The 28th Bombay Native Infantry came up next, and were formed up on the left or south side. All the sepoys appeared to be fine, well-set fellows, forming altogether splendid specimens of native soldiers. Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay Division, went among and inspected the troops, after which they were dismissed by their respective officers at 4 p.m. The four bands being kept ready to strike up, Mr. J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay, one of the honorary secretaries, called for three cheers for the Indian Contingent, whereupon "three times three" was given with a vigour which must have gladdened the hearts of the men. The troops then dispersed to seek amusement after their own fashion, most of them turning to the west side of the Oval, a portion of which had been marked out for the advertised athletic sports.

While the expectant athletes were getting ready for feats of strength, the spectator, standing in the Oval, found leisure to look around him and observe the chief characteristics of the interesting scene. Sunshine, life, and colour, helped to heighten the impression which the entire spectacle, was well calculated to produce. In the Oval itself were hundreds of ladies, the varied fashions and hues of whose garments lent a novel attraction to a spectacle of rare brilliance. Further on, beyond the limits of the Oval, were numberless carriages standing in the roads, with their occupants eagerly watching the proceedings of the day. Beyond these again, in the corridors of the Secretariat, the University buildings, and the High Court ; in the balconies of buildings commanding a view of the Esplanade ; and up the dizzy heights of the University Tower, could be seen numbers of other spectators who had secured positions of 'vantage from an early hour. The honorary secretaries—Mr. J. H. Grant, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee D. Wadia, Mr. N. R. Rauina, and Mr. Vandravundas Purshotumdas—who had distinguishing rosettes pinned to their breasts—were moving about in all directions to see to the proper execution of the programme. Large masses of the populace crowded the open space reserved for the public to the north side of the Oval and the ride on the east or University side, as well as the entire length of the Mayo-road and portions of the Kennedy Sea-face.

THE SPORTS.

The sports, the principal item in the programme of the entertainment, commenced a little after four o'clock. The arrangements made by Major Echalaz, Colonel Beville, Captain Olivier, and Lieutenant Newaham were admirable, and punctuality was strictly observed. Everything went off well. The most amusing events were the bullock race and the scramble for money by the native soldiers. The bullocks would not be mounted, and various were the tricks resorted to by the competitors to bestride them. Even when mounted it was ten chances to one if the seat could be retained, for the *byles* pranced and jumped and kicked and butted, and our noble warriors were forced to do what the fierce followers of Osman Digna could not make them—turn and fly. The only competitors who succeeded in mastering the unruly and stubborn brutes were Lieutenants Rowcroft and Custance, and Dr. Burness, of the 28th. The first-named officer rode gallantly and well, till he reached within a foot of the winning post, when it taxed all his powers of persuasion for more than five minutes to induce his horned steed to cross the line. Another gallant warrior when within sight of the goal was rendered *hors de combat* by being shamefully thrown to the ground. The tug of war between the several teams was looked forward to and watched with keen interest. The Gunners, 5th Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, pulled the East Yorshire men over after these had walked away from the I Battery I Brigade Scottish Division Of the native troops, the Sikhs wrested the palm of victory from the 9th N. I., who had pulled twelve men of the Marine Battalion over. Mr. Grant gave the prizes to the victorious competitors in each event as soon as it was over.

The details of the events are as follows :—

1st Item—100 yds. flat. Contingent. Two heats. Final Heat.

Sheikh Ibrahim, 28th Bombay Infantry	1
Chor Singh, 15th Sikhs	2
Sheikh Lall Sugun, 15th Sikhs	3

Six started in this race, which was divided into two heats on account of the large number of competitors, who numbered no less than 25. Prizes Rs.

for their entertainment. They thoroughly enjoyed the dancing and the singing, which were continued till a late hour. There can be no doubt that the troops will long retain pleasant memories of the hearty reception offered by the public as a mark of their appreciation of the very creditable part they performed in the campaign.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

VERY considerable interest is felt in the progress of the railway to Quetta, the completion of which is rightly considered the first step necessary for the sufficient execution of the new schemes of defence on the western frontier of India and we are in a position to describe the exact state of the railway now in course of construction from the extreme limits of Scinde into the Pishin Valley. The title of this line has varied, during the six years that have elapsed since it was first projected, with the ultimate intentions of its official promoters. Its earliest designation was the most ambitious, for it was then termed the Candahar State Railway, but in its present form, which will very shortly be practically completed, it is called the Scinde-Pishin State Railway. We have preferred, however, to consider this railway as the line to Quetta which, although there is some talk of superseding it as our principal military station, is still the most important strategical position on the Indian frontier. To prevent misconception, it may be stated that Quetta is not on the main line to the Pishin Valley, which must inevitably be continued before very many years pass by to Candahar, but it will be connected with it by a loop line from Bostan. In order to make the subject perfectly clear, we will begin with a sketch of the earlier history of the line, which will reveal the evil consequences of the four years' delay in completing it that followed the determination of the late Cabinet to suspend operations in this direction.

The first order of the Government of India for the construction of a railway in the direction of Sibi from Rukh, a station on the Indus Valley Railway near Sukkur, was given on the 11th of September, 1879. That order stated that "the gauge of the railway was to be the standard one of 5ft. 6in., and that it was to be laid as far as practicable on the surface without ballast." Nine days later Government came to a further decision. They decided that "from the terminus of the broad-gauge line a cart road should be made up the Bolan Pass, and on probably to Quetta and Pishin," and further that on this road "a twofeet tram, to be worked by steam power, should be laid." Fifty lakhs were granted for the railway, and 26 lakhs for the road and tramway materials, and the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, requested that 200 miles of metre-gauge permanent way might be sent out from England. This was done at a cost of about £150,000. One month later the Viceroy asked for 200 miles more of the same material, with girders, engines, and rolling-stock, as well as broad-gauge materials. The total cost of this further order was £420,000. An official telegram, dated October 21, 1879, described these works as being in active progress. It will simplify matters if we point out that at this period it was assumed that the railway to Quetta would be laid down through the Bolan Pass, and consequently the preliminary measure was to construct the line as far as Sibi with all possible expedition. Two months later Sir Richard Temple, who had been pushing forward the line in the plain with characteristic energy, reported in favour of a route to Pishin and Candahar, north and north-west of Sibi, and passing through Hurnai and Gwal. This route was then adopted for a railway in preference to the proposed tramway through the Bolan. In June, 1880, the line was in use for 140 miles, from the Indus to the Murree hills, north of Sibi. Beyond this the Nari river section was in active progress, while 100 miles of service road to the Quetta plateau were nearly complete, and a further section of 50 miles to the Amran range was under survey. Such was the exact position of this important line in 1880, when the change of Government occurred at home.

Lord Hartington's first act in connexion with this question on coming into office was to authorize the completion of the surveys to the Amran range and as far as Candahar, but to order that "nothing further should be done on either of these two sections towards the construction of a railway without previous reference" to the Home authorities, adding that "in the event of Her Majesty's Government deciding not to maintain permanently a military force at Candahar the completion of the surveys of these sections of the lines will enable me to arrive at some conclusion as to the most appropriate terminus for the railway." Four months later (October, 1880) the Viceroy (Lord Ripon) telegraphed:

"We have decided to make Candahar railway only as far as Gulistan Karez, and will therefore not change gauge from broad. Order at once 50 miles of permanent way, ordinary broad-gauge type, complete with sleepers, and 20 light engines. Despatch follows with full indent."

Let it be said parenthetically, for the sake of clearness, that Gulistan Karez is at the extremity of the Pishin Valley, near the passes over the Amran range, and that it is quite impossible for us to have railway communication with this place before 1887. Yet the Viceroy proposed to press on the railway to it in October, 1880. Lord Hartington's request in the name of the Cabinet to Lord Ripon's request for 50 miles of material was sent in a telegram on October 21, 1880 :—"Further information required before indents can be sanctioned." Three days later he asked for information by telegraph as to "extent completed of Candahar railway, also estimated time of finishing it to Quetta and Gulistan." To this inquiry the Viceroy replied as follows :—

"Line practically complete, with temporary bridges, to foot of Bolan and Nari Gorge. Distance in all about 165 miles; permanent bridges and ballasting in progress. For 30 miles from Nari Gorge into Hurnai Valley at Spintangi earth-works more or less finished; bridges not commenced, but girders at Sibi. From Spintangi to Quetta service road for country carts made for whole distance except two miles through Chappar Rift; railway works in this length only lined out. Nothing further done towards Gulistan, but works known to be light. Expenditure to end of 1879-80, 90 lakhs; expenditure already sanctioned and mostly spent for 1880-81, 100 lakhs. Probable future expenditure about 150 lakhs. Grand total about 400 lakhs from Indus Valley to Gulistan Karez. These figures include home charges and about £800,000 for indents about to be submitted for broad-gauge stock and materials, but are subject to a reduction of £600,000 for previously purchased metre-gauge material now available for use on other railways. Expenditure does not provide for railway beyond Gulistan."

A few days after the receipt of this telegram the Secretary of State decided that he could not sanction the completion of the line to Gulistan, and from that date until the Russian occupation of Merv nothing whatever was done to continue the line beyond Nari or to improve the means of communication through the Bolan. Some of the material collected was diverted to other lines, the whole of the works begun were suspended, and four precious years were allowed to pass away without the addition of a single mile to the most important strategical line in British India.

It is not easy to state with any degree of accuracy the cost entailed by the abandonment of the line in 1880, for the only estimate received was that contained in the telegram previously quoted, which fixed the total cost at 400 lakhs. A fair statement of the case seems to be that the estimate was not sufficiently complete to enable a judgment to be formed of the exact amount which had been expended when the operations were suspended. The 400 lakhs included the cost of the Sibi line (about 150 miles in length with the branch to the foot of the Bolan), which may be taken at 150 lakhs, and also about 50 lakhs' worth of material diverted to other lines. The greater portion of the future expenditure of 150 lakhs may also be deducted, as the order for stopping the work was given very soon after the date of the telegram. Moreover, no account has been given of the condition in which the abandoned works were left, or of the state in which they were found when operations were recommenced in 1884; but it may be presumed that the cuttings and embankments were left in a serviceable state, and the girders and rails left on the spot would also be of use. The loss incurred will therefore lie between the 50 lakhs unaccounted for and the value of the work and materials remaining at the time of recommencing operations. This view is corroborated by the official statement in the Budget of 1881 that 55 lakhs had been charged to military operations on account of the abandoned section of the Candahar railway. The loss may, therefore, be computed at about half a million sterling, but even this considerable sum must be deemed a minor loss to the sacrifice of four years in point of time.

It seems almost incredible, but it is none the less a fact, that the official history of this line is a complete blank from October, 1880, till April, 1884. At the latter date the Russian occupation of Merv was not merely authenticated, but it had forced upon the minds of those Ministers who had stopped the line in 1880 the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary to resume what had been abandoned and to push on railway communication with Pishin. On April 24, 1884, Lord Kimberley addressed a despatch to the Government of India stating that he had decided that the construction of the line from Sibi to Quetta should be recommenced, and desiring that measures might accordingly be taken without any delay. The matter was considered so urgent that the substance of this despatch was telegraphed to the Viceroy. The Viceroy's reply—not only to the telegraphic summary of this despatch, but also to an earlier inquiry for information in January of the same year—dated May 6, 1884, stated that measures were being taken for as speedy a prosecution of the works as the nature of the country and the trying changes of climate would permit. Bridge-work and permanent-way materials were requested by telegraph, and authority was solicited for a branch line of ten miles from Bostan to Shebo, in the Pishin Valley, and in the direction of Gulistan Karez. This request was complied with, and every effort was made to expedite the despatch of the required material to India. Estimates of the cost of the Scinde-Pishin State Railway, which did not include the expenditure in the Bolan Pass were subsequently received, and they amounted to 265 lakhs, to be distributed as follows :—

1883-4	12½ lakhs.
1884-5	74 lakhs.
1885-6	85 lakhs.
1886-7	75 lakhs.
1887-8	18½ lakhs.
Total	265

From this statement it will be perceived that the line to Shebo was expected to be finished during 1887. We may now describe the amount of the work accomplished since the recommencement of the line.

At the end of October, 1884, the whole of the earthworks from Hurnai to Garkhai—a distance of 65 miles—had been completed, with the exception of the heavy cutting at Mud Gorge and some less difficult portions. More than half of the tunnel headings of the Chappar Rift had been driven through, material for most of the bridges had been collected, and the final portion of the line to Quetta—*i.e.*, from Bostan to Quetta—had been planned and marked out. In reply to the Secretary of State's instructions that "the line should be completed with the utmost possible speed consistent with economy of construction," the Viceroy replied that the line might be expected to be completed in the official year 1887-8 "if funds are regularly forthcoming and other conditions are favourable." In the spring of the present year various reasons made it appear desirable that, while the main line was in progress beyond Hurnai, something should be done to improve communications with Quetta through the Bolan Pass. The reader will more easily grasp the difference between these two lines if we state here that by the direct route Quetta is 80 miles distant from Pir Chokl, the last, station built in 1880, and situated at the entrance to the Pass, while it is 146 miles from Nari—the last station built in the same year—*viâ* Hurnai, Chappar, and Bostan. The Viceroy sent the following telegram on this subject at the end of April :

"In order to relieve transport in lower part of Bolan Pass under present circumstances we have sanctioned the temporary extension of the existing line from the entrance of the pass as far as Mach, or about 52 miles, and also expedients by winding engines probably seven miles further to the summit of the pass, where junction with the Scinde-Pishin line will be effected. Work under Colonel Lindsay began April 20 and is being prosecuted actively."

This telegram was followed by another to this effect :

"Under present circumstances we consider it indispensable to extend this line from Quetta back to the top of the Bolan Pass and also from Shebo to the foot of the Amran range."

All the Viceroy's proposals were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, and immense quantities of railway material were sent out from England. In consequence of this increased activity the Government of India expected in May that the line might be ready for traffic as far as Sharigh, 74 miles from Sibi, in the course of the present month, and as far as Durgai, 20 miles further on and at the foot of the Chappar Rift, by the end of November. But progress depended upon the completion of bridges, as the carriage road was not practicable for girders and permanent way materials. The line has had to be laid down telescopically. The realization of these expectation may have been interfered with by the excessive heat, as well as by the exceptional floods, and no intimation has yet been received that the line will be finished as far as Sharigh by the 1st of November; but the skill and perseverance of Brigadier-General Browne, the engineer-in-chief, receive the warmest commendation of the Viceroy in Council. It may be anticipated with some degree of confidence that the line will be ready to Durgai, 94 miles from Sibi, and more than half-way from that place to Quetta, by the end of the present year.

The difficulties of constructing this line will be gathered from the fact that during the summer months much of the country through which it passes is uninhabitable. The labourers have suffered from several serious visitations of fever and cholera, and in January an extraordinary flood of the Nari river destroyed much of the work which had been accomplished during the two previous months. The importance of this stream may be inferred from the fact of its being bridged no fewer than six times in the course of a few miles. In the cold weather the lower part of the line—that is, for 40 miles from Sibi—was worked upon, and in the hot weather the upper section from Hurnai to Garkhai, the latter of which places is situated at the mouth of a defile opening out on the Pishin plateau. It is also 33 miles north of Quetta. The chief engineering difficulty between Hurnai and Garkhai is the Chappar Rift, which has been already mentioned. It has been thus described :—

"The Chappar Rift is a fissure in the mountains some 2½ miles in length, through which a mountain torrent forces its way among enormous boulders until, issuing at the lower end of the rift, it flows almost at right angles to the direction of the rift down the Khost Valley to Sharigh. At either end of the rift this stream passes through a narrow gorge, in some places only a few feet in width, the rocks rising perpendicularly on either side to a height in some places of more than 200 feet. In the centre—*i.e.*, between these gorges—the rift opens out to an oval shape, the sides being formed of *débris* of rock and shale. Through this rift the railway has to pass, and as the longitudinal slope of the rift is about 1 in 20, and the *maximum* gradient of the railway 1 in 45, it is evident that to effect an exit at the upper end the line must enter the lower end at a very considerable height."

This difficulty has been met by some tunnelling, and by taking the line for a certain distance up the valley, while the gorge is to be spanned by a high-level bridge. At the upper end of the rift there are several tunnels, one being of 1,800 feet, then a long cutting through rock, and, finally, a second tunnel of 400 feet. The tunnelling has been successfully accomplished with the aid of dynamite, and only one accident occurred. The northern extremity of the Chappar Rift works is at Mangi, and about half-way between that place and Kach is the second most serious engineering obstacle encountered along the line. This is at a place called Mud Gorge, from its dirty appearance. The original plan was to get over this part of the world. Heavy tunnels and bridges; but the course pursued, after a more careful survey, has been to dispense with the tunnels and bridges, and to overcome the difficulty by means of a cutting, which is described as probably the stiffest throughout the whole of the line. Once at Garkhai, which is the station beyond Kach, the descent to the Pishin plateau is rapid, but in order to cross the crest of the mountains between those two places recourse has been had to a spiral railway, a fact described as unique in the history of Indian railways. From Garkhai to Quetta there are no serious difficulties, and the only bridge of importance will be one across the Lora stream, eight miles from the latter place. The work has been carried on under the direct supervision of Brigadier-General Browne, and the majority of the labourers come from Scinde. At Sharigh there is a permanent garrison of infantry and cavalry. Mangi, 22 miles further on and north of the Chappar Rift, has been the quarters of four companies of Bombay Sappers; while Kach, 14 miles distant from Mangi, is occupied by the 1st Madras Pioneers.

Although it would be hard to over-estimate the disadvantage under which the Government of India laboured in its frontier defences and policy through the suspension of operations on this line in 1880, there can be no question of the energy which was devoted to the task once it was resolved to resume the work in the spring of 1884. The absence of the necessary materials, which had all to be sent out from England, involved no inconsiderable delay at the commencement, and the exceptional number of bridges which have to be constructed will remain a hindrance to rapid progress until the end. The floods of the Nari river not merely destroyed much of what had been done; they also damaged the native labourers, who, having suffered from fever and cholera, were peculiarly susceptible to the adverse influences of dampness. Not the least difficult part of the task which General Browne has patiently and energetically directed towards a successful conclusion has been to keep the men in good spirits, and to prevent them from abandoning the work *en masse* in a moment of panic. When we add to this the natural obstacles of the country—a mountain region ascending 6,000 feet in vertical height, which has to be pierced and crossed; the want of materials of the simplest kind on the spot, for the rock is unfit for building, and there is a complete absence of fuel; and the climatic conditions, which compel the work to be distributed over different periods of the year—it will be admitted that we may, without boasting, term this railway to Quetta and Pishin a great undertaking.—*Times.*

MUSICAL PITCH.

MR. W. G. CUSINS, writing to the *Times*, says :—It is unfortunate that the Committee on Musical Pitch dissolved itself so suddenly, There is, perhaps, an idea that all or most of the instruments in our orchestras and military bands would require to be renewed. This is by no means the case, as only the flutes, hautboys, clarionets, and bassoons need changing; the stringed and brass instruments would remain as now. Thus, is an orchestra of 70 or 80 performers only two-thirds of Beethoven, only ten instruments would have to be new. Add some three or four other modern music, and this is all the change necessary. The expense of this would be large, no doubt, but not so great as at first sight appears. I doubt whether a change in pitch for military bands is so essential. It is true that some few picked players from them are to be found in the bands of London theatres and in some orchestras in the provinces, but there is no reason why a bandsman should be obliged to perform in an orchestra on the identical instrument he uses when with his regiment. The French *diapason normal* was settled by Auber, Halévy, Berlioz, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Ambroise Thomas, and since then Wagner, Gounod, and Verdi have adopted it; so the greatest opera composers of the century have all been of one mind. The present high pitch tends too often to a scream in music. The choruses of Handel, Bach, and notably the great choral symphony and Mass in D of Beethoven suffer immensely. It is not too much to say that if Mario had sung in *Les Huguenots*, *Le Prophète*, and similar operas, to the *diapason normal*, he would have kept his voice five years longer, perhaps more. It is to be hoped, then, that some further efforts will be made to bring our concert pitch back to what it was 50 years ago, as the works of the great masters were written for the lower pitch.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

HOW GENERAL GORDON WAS KILLED.

THE following account of the death of General Gordon has been furnished by Major H. H. Kitchener in a confidential report to the War Office :—

Farag Pasha has been very generally accused of having either opened the gates of Khartoum himself or to have connived at the entrance of the rebels; but this has been distinctly denied by Abdullah Bey Ishmail, who commanded a battalion of irregular troops at the fall of the town, as well as by about thirty refugee soldiers, who lately escaped, and came in during the last days of the English occupation of Dongola. The accusations of treachery have all been vague, and are, to my mind, the outcome of mere supposition. Hassan Bey Balmasawy, who commanded at the Mesalamieh gate, certainly did not make a proper defence, and failed to warn General Gordon of the danger the town was in. He afterwards appears to have taken a commission under the Mahdi, and to have gone to Kordofan with the Emir Abu-Anga. In my opinion Khartoum fell from sudden assault when the garrison were too exhausted by privations to make proper resistance. Having entered the town the rebels rushed through the streets shouting and murdering everyone they met, thus increasing the panic and destroying any opposition. It is difficult from the confused accounts, to make out exactly how General Gordon was killed. All the evidence tends to prove it happened at, or near, the palace, where his body was subsequently seen by several witnesses. It appears that there was one company of black troops in the palace besides General Gordon's cavasses. Some resistance was made when the rebels appeared, but I think this was after General Gordon had left the palace. The only account, by a person claiming to be an eye-witness, of the scene of Gordon's death, relates : On "hearing the noise, I got my master's donkey and went with him to the palace; we met Gordon Pasha at the outer door of the palace. Muhammed Bey Mustapha, with my master Ibrahim Bey Rushdi, and about 20 cavasses, then went with Gordon towards the house of the Austrian Consul Hansel, near the church, when we met some rebels in an open place near the outer gate of the palace. Gordon Pasha was walking in front, leading the party. The rebels fired a volley, and Gordon was killed at once; nine of the cavasses, Ibrahim Bey Rushdi, and Muhammed Mustapha, were killed; the rest ran away."

A large number of witnesses state Gordon was killed near the gate of the palace, and various accounts have been related from hearsay of the exact manner in which he met his end. Several reliable witnesses saw and recognised Gordon's body at the gate of the palace; one describes it as being dressed in light clothes. The Soudan custom of beheading and exposing the heads of adversaries slain in battle was, apparently, carried out, as was done by the Mudir of Dongola after the battle of Korti. The Bagara savages seem to have had some doubt which was Gordon's body, and great confusion occurred in the Mahdi's camp at Omdurman, where the heads were exposed, as to which was Gordon's head; some recognising, others denying, the identity of Gordon's head. One apparently reliable witness relates that he saw the rebels cut off Gordon's head at the palace gate after the town was in their hands.

The massacre in the town lasted some six hours, and about 4,000 persons at least were killed. The black troops were spared, except those who resisted at the Bori gate and elsewhere; large numbers of the townspeople and slaves were killed and wounded. The Bashi-Bazoukes and white regulars, numbering 3,327, and the Shaiga irregulars, numbering 2,330, were mostly all killed in cold blood, after they had surrendered and been disarmed.

Consul Hansel was killed in his own house. Consul Nicola, a doctor and Ibrahaim Bey Fauzi, who was Gordon's secretary, were taken prisoners. The latter was wounded.

At about 10 a.m. the Mahdi sent over orders to stop the massacre, which then ceased. The rebels fell to looting the town, and ordered all the inhabitants out of it: they were searched at the gate as they passed, and taken over to Omdurman, where the women were distributed as slaves amongst the rebel chiefs. The men, after being kept as prisoners under a guard, for three days, were stripped, and allowed to get their living as best they could.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

WHEN the Tories first came into office, says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, I took the liberty of advising them to discard their Irish tail altogether, and to pay no more attention to the now (for political purposes) impotent Irish landlord than they would to the Irish elk of the British Museum or to any other interesting but no longer formidable Irish curiosity. Hitherto, I am bound to admit, Lord Carnarvon has adhered to this advice very fairly. But now he seems in some danger of being mobbed and hustled out of his present—the only safe—path by the contemptible little gang of nobodies which calls itself the "Irish aristocracy." These people cannot get their full rents this year—more particularly in Munster, where, owing, among other causes, to the failure of the Munster Bank, the position of the farmers is described as "desperate in the extreme." But the landlords think that if they take time by the forelock and begin to cry out before they are hurt, they will perhaps be able to screw a little more rent out of their tenants than they otherwise would. Hence the Land Conventions," and the sham and artificial outcry about the "revival of outrage in Ireland," with which the English newspapers allow themselves to be filled by the Orange editors whom they select as "own correspondents" in Dublin. The plain truth is that Ireland, just now, is as quiet as a lamb; but it is a shorn lamb—shorn to the skin. If the landlords want the skin too, they must takethem themselves. It is not the impudence of the Executive Government to collect the bad debts of every out-at-elbows squireen. However, the decent landlords—and there are a few decent landlords even in Ireland—are making reductions to meet the known and uncontested necessities of the case. Lord Lismore, in addition to a recent abatement of 25 per cent., now offers 15 per cent. more. Mr. M. F. Barry, of Macroom, gives 25 per cent. Mr. Vincent Scully, of Tipperary, also promises a large abatement. For my part, I think that such Irish landlords as do not choose to follow the example set by these honest men, ought to be left to their own devices. The Lord Lieutenant's business is simply to keep the peace. I now read the *Spectator* every week, and regret very much that I should have let so many never-to-be-recalled years pass by without doing so. It is really a very humorous paper. This week the editors—there are two, and, indeed, I really don't think that any one man could make such good jokes—founding themselves on the fact that "the Mountain guillotined the Gironde," go on to say, "We wonder, if Ireland obtained a Parliament, how many Parnellites would be alive in two years. Just as many as possessed military commissions." This is the way they froth it up in Wellington-street, Strand; but the paper, I am informed, is chiefly read in the country—in rectories. I am glad of this, for rectories are usually very dull places, and the *Spectator* must enliven them a little.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF GERMANY.

IT would appear as if the promise made by the Emperor William to Don Alfonso that the sovereignty of Spain over the Carolines should be recognised, at least to the extent to which such sovereignty as ever been anything more than a pretension, is about to be realised. Prince Bismarck, with consummate ability, has, the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says, been able to effect this, leaving the Spanish Government convicted before the world of having played one of the most humiliating and ridiculous rôle in the history of diplomacy, while at the same time increasing his own prestige both at home and abroad. Not only will he have secured for German commerce all the advantages that could in any way be obtained, but his well-timed act of politeness in offering the Pope the post of mediator has robbed the Ultramontanes of somewhat dangerous weapons of attack, and, if not immediately, at no remote date, should render the German Culturkampf easier of solution. Despite all that is said to the contrary, there are good reasons for believing that the good offices of the German Crown Prince have also helped to remove the grounds of estrangement between Germany and Spain; and the Prince's desire to put and end to the Culturkampf was very clearly shown by the visit which he paid to Leo XIII. on leaving Spain at the end of 1883. Although the initiative of this visit was attributed at the time to Prince Bismarck, it would perhaps be most correct to state that it was equally due to suggestions of Prince Frederick William, who called the attention of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck to the exceptional courtesy which he had experienced at the hands of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Spain. The desire of the German Prince Imperial to remove all elements of internal weakness in the empire itself, and to maintain the most friendly relations with all nations, especially with those under a Monarchical form of Government, is understood by all who try to look somewhat ahead in the uncertain future of European politics. Before long, in the natural course of events, it will neither be the Emperor William nor yet Prince Bismarck who will bear the heavy burden of and responsibility for the security and progress of the brand-new German Empire. Hence the anxiety of the future Emperor to minimise the difficulties and cares which must fall to his lot is readily to be comprehended, and his prudent and pacific attitude on all occasions is worthy of the statesmanlike powers which all who have had occasion to know him are aware he ossesses.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with outlasting the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Lancaster, 999 tons, Capt. D. Young, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Telegraph Cable Steamer Chiltern, 833 tons, Captain W. Goodsall, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar.

THE steam-ship Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. Millar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (4th Oct.), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Suakim via Aden and Jedda with a general cargo and 159 deck passengers

THE steam-ship Swordsman, 720 tons, Captain A. Wendt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (17th Oct.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Mantels and Mr Klerst, and 16 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's steam-ship Peshwar, 2,130 tons, Captain L H Moule, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Sydney (2nd Oct), with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr J Thomson, Mr F Pettle, Mr J Smith, Mr John Steale, Mr C F Ponder, Mrs Stewart Fellones, Mr F G Teale, Mr W Carter, Miss Carter, Mr D B Cromartie, and Mr Morrison. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mrs Cromartie and infant, Mr J Cavanah, Mrs Lugard and 3 children, Mr G Cotton, Miss Searle, Mr W M Harcourt, Mrs Smale and 4 deck passengers. From Adelaide to Bombay.—Mrs Cameron and 2 deck passengers. From Shanghai to Bombay.—Mr and Mrs Dyan, Mrs Elias and 3 children. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr B C Pateli, Mr Kapadia, Mr Oomer Esmal, Mr M A Coatmali and Mr M Rahmatoola. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr B H Mistree and 2 deck passengers. From Colombo to Bombay. Mrs Langley and Col West, Mr and Mrs Sheppard, Dr T Cooke, Lt Griffin, Mr and Mrs Major and infant and 4 deck passengers. From Calcutta to Bombay.—Mr Targett. From Penang to Bombay. One deck. From Sydney to Brindisi.—Mr W Owen. From Sydney to London. Mr E Perry. From Melbourne to London.—Mr G Anderson. From Adelaide to London.—Mr and Mrs Edwards.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Malwa, Captain Atkinson, sailed on Saturday last for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Colombo.—Mr. Roberts. For Hongkong.—Mr. Casually and child; A. Allarakhia. For Melbourne :—Mr. and Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Williams. For Sydney.—Mr. J. Greenwood.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
31	Peshawar (s)	Moule	China, Oct. 2.
Nov. 1	Lord O'Neill (s)	Linen	Aden, Oct. 21.
	Swordsman (s)	Wendt	Zanzibar, Oct. 17.
	Clan Macdonald(s)	Millar	Liverpool, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	H. M. S. Ranger...	Pipon	Trincomalee.
31	Clan Forbes (s) ...	Guard	Port Said.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Marseilles.
	Johan Carl	Shumann ...	Mauritius.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson ...	China, &c.
	Chiltern (s)	Goodsall	Zanzibar.
Nov. 1	Chilka (s)	Calder	Suakim.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, &c.

The ship County of Lancaster, Young, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Calcutta.

The steamer Zambesi, for China, &c., and ship Valiant, for Calcutta, were entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
27	Simla (s)	Masson ... Singapore, Oct. 7.
	Mahratta (s)	Stafford ... Rangoon, Oct. 15.
	Candahar	Peterkin .... Liverpool, July 10.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
29	Peshwa (s)	Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FROM LONDON.

Slam s—1 hogshead brandy, D Nusserwanjee.
Khedive s—4 cases angustura bitter, C Fleming.
Kerbella s—3 cases provision and 2 cases toys, Bolton and Co; 215 cases matches, Abdullaly Hashi Adam; 8 cases confectionery and 4 cases oilmanstores, A Mossajee; 5 cases papers, Bombay E S Press; 100 cases matches, B Shapoorjee; 9 packages confectionery and 8 packages provisions, A H G Hoosein.
Rome s—75 kegs paint, A C A Hoosein; 10 packages colour, T M Farmbhaloy; 4 cases oilmanstores, D Dawood Bowla; 26 cases hams and bacon, Manecklee Bhicajee; 63 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 31 cases oilmanstores, G Jeevanjee and Co; 2 packages books and 10 packages medicine toilet requisite &c, Cooper, Madon and Co; 4 cases books, Radhabai; 10 cases hams and bacon, T Thacker and Co; 2 packages tobacco, J Neuborg; 94 packages oilmanstores, stationery &c, Phillips and Co; 36 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 8 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.
Teelin Head s—20 cases confectionery, medicine &c, Oomeerey Premjee; 243 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 10 bales wrapping paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 610 bundles copper sheets and 25 yellow metal sheets, Ralli Bros.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—22 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Hormusjee Cowasjee and Co; 200 boxes soap, Richard Le Mare and Co; 450 kegs paint, Geo Jenning and Co; 40 cases and 2 hogsheads, portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rydall Hall s—23 cases gin, C Fleming.

FROM ANTWERP.

Yeddo s—35 cases window glass, Shurufally Mamoojee; 33 packages glasswares, S M Cassum; 10 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers; 50 cases window glass, Tyebally Ebrahimjee.

FROM MARSEILLES,

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, P Eduljee,

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—21 packages paper, M A M Shurufally; 4 bales brown paper, Brandenburg.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Merton Hall s—20 cases glass beads, A Blaschcek and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—38 bales wool, P Ramji; 11 bales wool, H Magniram; 91 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 72 bales cotton, G Vussonji; 3,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 290 cwts coir yarn, K Nersu.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ogilvie s—3,999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 62½ cwts sandalwood, Haji Mehta Cassem; 127½ cwts Colombo roots, Nowroji Rustomji; 2.184 lbs waste silk, Goolam Hussen Pamili; 19 bales hides, Heerjee Dharsee; 29 bales hides, L Ludha; 8 bales hides, B Hassoolbhoy; 600 cwts gum, Nuthoo Lalljee.

FOR HULL.

Yeddo s—1,622 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Europe s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—11 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,998 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,294½ cwts wheat, Tayebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—6 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Orion s—200 lbs sandalwood oil, 500 lbs rosa oil and 150 lbs cocifa oil, E L Moolchund.

FOR PORT SAID.

Orion s—175 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Orion s—12½ cwts turmeric, 25 cwts dry ginger and 60 cwts coffee, E L Moolchund.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Orion s—1 box gold coins, Rs. 1,800 M Cohen and Fils.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—75 cwts onions, Hussan Babun.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 30.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·365
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	71·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	264

* From midnight to midnight.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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NOTICE.

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CHAMPAGNE

	Per l doz. quarts.	Per ½ doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Chetx Champagne	,, 44 0	,,
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 46 0	,,

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,,
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,,
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

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Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2½ yards by 2, from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
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Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.

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The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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ARMY AND NAVY

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INCLUDING

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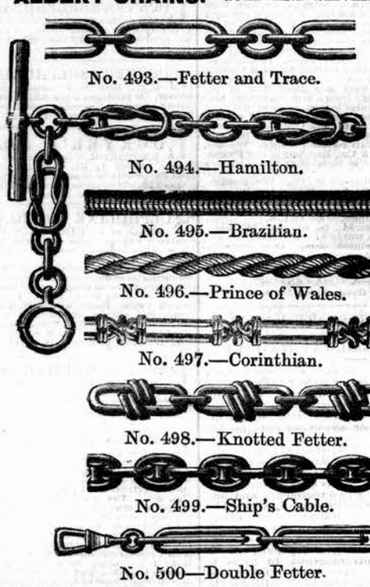

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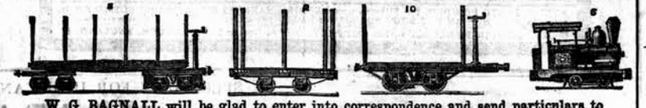

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